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SHY OF THE SHYSTER.

THE REPUBLICANS OF VIRGINIA

Growing Alarmed Over the Possible Loss of the Loaves and Fishes—The Contingencies of the Organization of the House—The Senate Infamy Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is understood that the republican congressmen from Virginia (Messrs. Jorgensen and Dresendorf) are extremely jealous of the influence of Mahone with the administration. President Garfield, like all of the advance guard of the republican party, is specially desirous of giving protection and encouragement to any movement looking forward to a split in the solid south. It is not known, nor in fact charged, that he has promised Mahone any patronage in Virginia, but this is what the congressmen dread, it seems. Within the last few days they have dropped mysterious hints to the effect that if a trade was made with Mahone in the senate it would be found that they held the balance of power in the house and there might be a hitch in the organization there as grave as in the senate for the harmony of the administration. They have lost sight of one fact in their calculations. There are, as they put it, 147 republicans, four Missouri greenbackers understood to be pledged to the republican organization, and J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, all told a possible administration party for organization of 152. Still it is regarded as possible that the Missouri greenbackers may be led off in an attempt by their party to accomplish something by a separate organization. This would leave but 148 counting Smith, or 147 straight republicans, a bare majority of one. Then there are, or will be, two republican vacancies, caused by the election of Conger and Frye to the senate, and a third made by the appointment of Mr. Morton to France. In this connection it may be well to state, in order to correct what seems to be a popular misapprehension, that although General Hawley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Mitchell of Pensylvania, were elected to the senate from the forty-sixth congress, this does not cause vacancies in the forty-seventh, because General Hawley was not a candidate for re election, and Mr. Mitchell did not succeed in securing a renomination. The greenbackers claim that there is a chance, by coalition, to return opposition members from both Conger's and Frye's districts, which, if done, would cut down the republican strength to 145 and Smith, about whose position there is no question. It is also believed by the democrats that the republicans cannot elect a successor to Mr. Morton, which would further reduce the straight republican vote to 144, or three less than a majority. With J. Hyatt Smith's vote, however, they would have 145, or two less than a majority. The fact is, however, that in Mr. Morton's case they are counting without their host, as Mr. Morton will not resign his seat until he has cast his vote for speaker, so that one more must be added to the above minimum, making 146 votes that can be depended upon, according to republican count. In the meantime the democrats are one short, owing to the death of Fernando Wood, and Governor Cornell will hardly call a special election for this case until it is necessary to do so to fill the vacancy in Mr. Morton's district, so that when the house shall meet, as it is believed very generally it will, in May or October, it will be composed, at least, of but 292 members. This calculation is based upon the understanding that Kasson will be at home and in his place when needed, of which there is no question, so that Mr. Morton's vote will tie the house, provided both Frye and Conger's districts should be lost. Should the disgruntled Virginia republicans, therefore, see fit to consider themselves justified in demanding terms, they calculate that they might under the worst circumstances for their party cut the vote down to 144. It transpires to-day that the element they have forgotten to calculate are two uncontested readjuster members of the lower house, who, it is understood, will act with the republicans if they are needed. In fact, General Mahone and a friend called at the white house to-day, and the disaffected Virginia republicans were mentioned as contemplating a bolt, and the friend remarked that if they did Senator Mahone could replace them, to which the general gave a silent assent. With this view of the case presented, it is not believed that Jorgensen and Dresendorf will be so foolish as to attempt to bully their own party simply to have their places filled by readjusters, who would at least make up the tie, with the four pledged Missouri greenbackers, and every reasonable expectation of favorable election in Conger's and Frye's districts, a total of six prospective votes from which the republicans are to draw but one to win. In the face of such chances it is believed that the dissatisfied Virginians upon reflection will hasten to swear allegiance to their party.

It is reported about town that Senator Conkling ordered Representative Jorgensen, of Virginia, who came to protest against the Mahone alliance, out of his room.

There is a story afloat that Voorhees, the tall sycamore, etc., is preparing a speech for the especial benefit of Mahone, which he will fire off in Mr. Mahone's senate before the special session is over. The veracious ones say that at a recent dinner party Senator John Sherman said the republicans could not afford to organize the senate with Mahone's vote, inasmuch as he was a repudiator, and would injure the financial record of the party. This, it is said, Voorhees will ring in in his speech. The chances are ten to one that John never made any such declaration. He never was known before to be afraid of soiling his hands with a pot that happened to be black.

Among the nominations sent to the senate by the president to-day, were the following: Joseph Hirst, collector of customs for the district of St. Marks, Florida; Robert C. Carman to be postmaster at Marshall, Texas.

The republicans will nominate Gorham for secretary of the senate, and Manistree, of Virginia, a readjuster and friend of Mahone, for sergeant at arms. A number of democratic senators declared their purpose, in caucus yesterday, to fight against the change of officers of the senate. This proposition was antagonized by Bayard, Hampton, George and others, who insisted that the best policy is to submit quietly to entire republican control. Hill and Brown, of Georgia, Vest, Jonas and others insist that the democratic senators must not submit to everything; that it would discourage the democratic party. They said they would let the committees go through, but avowed their purpose to fillibuster against a change of officers. Davis, of Illinois, when requested to absent himself and not vote when the fight begins, refused and said he would vote. Bayard and a number of other democrats declare they will not fillibuster, but it looks now as if a majority of the democratic senators may. Without united action the fight cannot be made very effective.

The question of calling an extra session of congress was fully discussed at the cabinet meeting to-day, and though no definite conclusion was reached, there seems good ground for the statement that the arguments which have been made in its favor have had their effect on the president. It now appears probable that the question will shortly be decided, and that an extra session will be called to meet between the 1st and 15th of May.

THE SENATE.

In anticipation of the renewal of the debate upon the subject of organization, the galleries of the senate were filled this morning to their utmost capacity, while many persons, principally members of the house of representatives who were entitled to the privileges of the floor, occupied seats in the rear of the chamber.

Mr. Hale presented the credentials of William P. Frye as senator from the state of Maine to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Secretary Blaine. The credentials having been read Mr. Frye appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution requesting the president to transmit to the senate a copy of the report made to the secretary of state by Edward A. Vandyke, consular clerk at Cairo, on the capitulation of the Ottoman empire. Adopted.

Mr. Pendleton called up the organization resolution.

Mr. Anthony moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Conkling inquired whether it was Mr. Anthony's desire to have the resolution postponed in order that he might then offer another resolution.

Mr. Anthony replied. A vote was taken and resulted, yeas 37, nays 37. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted in the negative with the democrats. When Mahone's name was reached he also voted with the democrats, and a buzz of astonishment ran around the assembly, but before the announcement of the vote he rose and changed his vote, amidst some applause and some vigorous hissing in the galleries. Messrs. Camden and Edmunds were paired.

The vice president then said: The vote of the senate being evenly divided, the chair will vote aye. He therefore declared the motion carried.

The resolution offered by Mr. Anthony recognizing the senate committees on the republican basis was agreed to. Yeas 37, nays 37, the vice-president casting the deciding vote, and then at 1 o'clock the senate went into executive session.

At 2 o'clock the doors were opened and the senate adjourned until Monday.

The following are the principal senate committees as elected under Mr. Anthony's resolution, agreed to-day. The first name in every instance is that of the chairman:

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Hoar, Cameron of Wisconsin, Teller, Sherman, Frye, Saulsbury, Hill of Georgia, Vance and Page.

Foreign Relations—Burnside, Conkling, Edmunds, Miller, Ferry, Johnston, Morgan, Hill of Georgia, and Pendleton.

Finance—Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Ferry, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Platt of New York, Bayard, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson and Harris.

Post offices and Postroads—Ferry, Hill of Colorado, Platt of New York, Sawyer, Mahone, Maxey, Saulsbury, Farley and Groome.

Public Lands—Messrs. Plumb, Hill of Colorado, Blaine, Van Wyck, McDill, Jones of Florida, Grover, Walker and Morgan.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Bayard, Jonas, Call, Edmunds and Allison.

Pensions—Messrs. Teller, Platt of Connecticut, Mitchell, Edgarton, Groome, Slater, Jackson and Camden.

Claims—Messrs. Cameron of Wisconsin, Frye, Teller, Hoar, Conger, Pugh, Jackson, George and Fair.

Railroads—Messrs. Kellogg, Teller, Saunders, Hawley, Sawyer, Sewell, Lamar, Grover, Williams, Jonas and Brown.

Appropriations—Messrs. Allison, Logan, Dawes, Plumb, Hall, Davis of West Virginia, Beck, Ransom and Cockrell.

Commerce—Messrs. Conkling, McMillan, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, Conger, Ransom, Coke, Farley and Vest.

Manufactures—Messrs. Conger, Hale, Sewell, McPherson and Williams.

Agriculture—Messrs. Mahone, Blair, Plumb, Van Wyke, Davis of West Virginia, Slater and George.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Logan, Burnside, Cameron of Pensylvania, Harrison, Sewell, Cockrell, Maxey, Grover and Hampton.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Anthony, Rollins, Miller, Mahone, McPherson, Jones of Florida, Vance and Farley.

Judiciary—Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Logan, Ingalls, McMillan, Garland, Davis of Illinois, Bayard and Lamar.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Blaine, Morrill, Burnside, Edgarton, Mahone, Maxey, Brown, George and Fair.

Civil Service—Messrs. Hawley, Rollins, Jones of Nevada, Hill of Colorado, Butler, Walker and Williams.

Improvement Mississippi River—Messrs. Mitchell, Kellogg, Van Wyck, Frye, Jonas, Cockrell and Jackson.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Messrs. Harrison, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Blair, Platt of New York, Beck, Voorhees and Camden.

Select committees:

Civil Service—Messrs. Sawyer, Rollins, Dawes, Hampton and Groome.

Epidemic Diseases—Messrs. Harris, Lamar, Garland, Jonas, Teller, Miller and Sewell.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Czar Announces Himself as a Man of Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—M. Giers, minister of foreign affairs, has addressed the following circular, dated March 16th, to the Russian representatives abroad: His majesty, the emperor, on ascending the throne of his ancestors assumes as an inheritance the traditions consecrated by time and acts. Russia has now attained her full development. Feelings of jealousy and discontent are equally foreign to her. The emperor will first give attention to the internal development of the state. The emperor's foreign policy will be entirely pacific. Russia will remain faithful to her friends, fully reciprocating the friendliness of all states and act in common with other governments in maintaining the general peace. Only the duty of protecting her honor or security may divert her from the work of internal developments. The emperor will endeavor to strengthen her power, advance her welfare, and secure her prosperity without detriment to others. These are principles by which the policy of the emperor will invariably be guided. The emperor charges you to bring these declarations to the knowledge of the governments to which you are accredited, and communicate this dispatch to the ministers of foreign affairs.

LONDON, March 18.—The correspondent of the Daily News at St. Petersburg says he is informed that up to Wednesday it was intended to publish shortly an imperial ukase convoking the commission to elaborate a scheme for representation of the nation, which the late emperor, on the first instant ordered to be carried out. The effect of contending influences will probably be at least to retard this for a short time, but after the announcement of the Journal de St. Petersburg that a manifesto would forthwith be issued declaring that pacific views are held by the new czar, the question can hardly be indefinitely postponed.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Times says the ground dug up where the mine was discovered has been refilled; the doors of the shop in which the mouth of the mine is situated are sealed up, and a guard stationed on the premises. It has been decided to erect a religious memorial edifice on the spot where the czar fell.

The revolutionary chief captured two days before the assassination, confessed after the deed was accomplished and so deeply incriminated Roussakoff that he also confessed and denounced his accomplices. Many revolutionary proclamations have been found posted inside and outside of various public buildings. The Novoe Vremya says the Russian authorities were advised several months ago that nihilists from Chicago, Ill., had re-entered the country.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The imperial heralds have proclaimed that the body of the emperor will be removed to Petropovlouski fortress on Saturday. All the houses, shops and public buildings will be draped in black and white. The police have searched all the houses in the neighborhood of St. Michael riding school and Little Garden street. All the households and lodgers along the route which the funeral will take are prohibited from admitting strangers into their dwellings to witness the procession, except upon their own responsibility.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Manchester Guardian says in consequence of the refusal of the Austrian and Hungarian diets to pass a vote of condolence on the occasion of the death of the czar, it is probable that Baron Von Haymerle, the Austrian premier, will resign. Count Kalnoky, ambassador at St. Petersburg, is his presumptive successor.

LATER—VIENNA, March 18.—The New Free Press and Tagsblatt announces that Baron von Haymerle has resigned and that Count Kalnoky will succeed him.

VIENNA, March 18.—The Wiener Press declares that the reports of the resignation of Baron Von Haymerle are unfounded.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 18.—In the house of commons this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone replying to the question by Sir Stafford Northcote said he hoped to have news from the Transvaal to-morrow and be able to communicate it to the house on Monday, the premier evidently meaning the news of the arrangement for peace.

Lord Hartington, secretary of state for India, replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, said the paragraph published in the Times, that it was intended to complete the evacuation of Candahar by the fifteenth of April, etc., was not officially communicated and was inaccurate. Negotiations with Cabul, he said, have been pending for some time, and he had telegraphed to the marquis of Ripon, governor general, for such a statement on the subject as could be made without disadvantage to the public service.

Sir Charles Dilke, under foreign secretary, replying to the question declared that no settlement had yet been made in negotiations at Constantinople.

A message from the queen was read thanking the house for the address relative to the late czar, and, also a letter from Prince Labanoff, Russian ambassador, to Earl Granville, foreign secretary, conveying the emperor's warmest thanks to the house of commons and the house of lords.

In the house of lords to-day the arms bill was read the third time and passed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Newcastle, Natal, says it is stated that the armistice between the British and the Boers has been prolonged to the 21st inst. No details of peace negotiations are allowed to transpire here. They occasion great disaffection both in military and civil circles.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 18.—The Times in an editorial article this morning says it is confidently believed in well-informed quarters that the arrangements which General Sir Evelyn Wood has been empowered to make with the Boers are such as parliament and the nation will approve. We do not doubt that the ministry have fully realized the necessity of insisting that the Transvaal shall remain subject to the paramount authority of the British crown, not merely formally, but practically.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, March 18.—Despite the peace negotiations British troops are being vigorously pushed toward the camp at Mount Prospect, and it is affirmed that the Boers are fortifying Laing's Nek. The Boers now acknowledge that they lost fifty men in the battle of Majela Hill.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, March 18.—The opinion is gaining ground here that the Boers will not accept Sir Evelyn Woods's conditions of peace.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 18.—General Clinchet, military governor of Paris, is believed to be dying.

Anti-Irish.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18.—The house of representatives to-day rejected the senate resolution of sympathy with Ireland by a vote of 16 to 28.

MISTER MAHONE,

THE FIRST RECREANT VIRGINIAN,

A Creature of Utility to the Republicans and an Arnold to the Democracy—The Timeliness of Mr. Hill's Attack Indorsed—Georgia's Office-Seekers.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It is thought that the senate will adjourn in about a week from this time, after a thorough republican organization has been effected. A clean sweep is to be made of all the democrats who now enjoy senatorial patronage. The readjusters will have a show, for it is said one condition of Mahone's trade was that his friends should share in the good things to be distributed under the reorganization.

Several Georgia boys will lose places they have held for the past two years. Already republican office-seekers are swarming in the capital.

The Mahone business is all the talk here. Ben Hill's fierce attack is applauded by the democrats generally, and is a delight to the Virginians. Everybody knew that Mahone was going to vote with the republicans. The only thing to do was to disgrace him in Virginia and effectually break his power there. The attack was made just at the proper time. If Mr. Hill had waited until Mahone voted such an arraignment would have been personal and could have had little effect. But without alluding in any manner to Mahone or Virginia he portrayed with vivid power the treachery which Mahone's position would indicate if, indeed, he did vote with the republicans. By stirring up Mahone and forcing him to declare his position, Mr. Hill effectually held him up to the people of Virginia as the man who filled his terrible description.

The speech will be of great value in Virginia. One hundred thousand copies will be printed for use there. Mr. Hill has already been begged to take part in the Virginia canvass next fall, and he may consent to do so.

No speech at this session has created anything like the sensation which followed his effort of last Monday. One of the best evidences of its power is the fact that the republicans are bitterly abusing Hill for his severity. Righteous old Hoar almost wept over it in the senate as he delivered his whining eulogy of "progressive" democrats in the south. Don Cameron is regarded as the manager of this whole matter. Cameron is never heard on the floor, but whenever trickery is the policy of the hour, he is to the front. He and his old father are the two wiliest politicians to-day in America. The capture of Mahone is their last in a long list of brilliant achievements of the same kind.

Mahone seems to be proud of his prominence, for his associates here are the men he has served, and they pour into his ears an unceasing praise of his pluck and of that political gyration which they call assertion of true independence. But when he goes back to Virginia he will have a cheerful time. The bitterness of last summer's campaign in Georgia is nothing compared to what has already begun in Virginia to continue until next fall. It has even reached Washington, where the issue is excitedly discussed in every hotel.

——Mr. W. C. Morrill is here. I think he is here helping Major Smyth in his effort to get the marshalship. Smyth's friends are confident of his appointment. Mr. Markham is actively at work. Dr. Gatchell has a strong claim represented by influential men. Mr. Norcross is prominent. Mr. Lem Anderson is a practiced politician who will be felt in the contest. Mr. A. L. Harris continues to play the role of a very dark horse while Mr. Atkins looms as a not impossible winner of the prize.

Marshal Fitzsimmons will probably endeavor to hold on until his term expires one year hence. Garfield is going slow in the matter of making changes but he is asked to attend to the Georgia marshalship at once.

——Mr. H. C. Dunlop is an applicant for the surveyorship of the port of entry established at Atlanta. He is a well known citizen and would make an acceptable officer.

——Rev. M. B. Wharton, a prominent Georgia Baptist minister, is an applicant for the consulship at Basle, Switzerland. He is here to look after his own interests.

——The proposition to change General Longstreet from Turkey to Mexico meets with favorable comment. F. H. R.

BIG WORDS FROM MAHONE.

Defending His Past and Forecasting His Future.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The Press tomorrow will publish the following interview with Senator Mahone, telegraphed by its Washington correspondent:

"What are the people of Virginia saying about the definition of your position upon the political question?" said the Press correspondent.

"A great deal," was the reply. "Here are three hundred and fifty letters, which I have not yet opened, all bearing upon the situation in Virginia. Nearly as many more I have opened, not one of which contains anything but commendation for the part I took in the debate of Monday. I never had a doubt as to what the readjusters of Virginia would say about my action, or what they would do in support of it. We are fighting a great battle, and our people are in earnest. It is a contest which reaches beyond party lines; it is a fight for the relief of the people, the education of the masses, the purification of the ballot, the honest settlement of the state debt, and a frugal and efficient administration of the state government. It is an uncompromising assault upon the power and methods which, for a decade, have kept Virginia in antagonism to the progressive spirit of the age. When the conflict between bourbonism and independence began, there was no possibility of the settlement of the issue, save by the absolute defeat of one party or the other.

There never has been a moment since, much less now, when there was a possibility of the readjusters surrendering one iota in the bill for which they contended. Federal politics are not now a subject of discussion in Virginia, and the readjusters demand that every act of mine shall be so directed as to make plain the spirit and purpose of their contest, and to increase its strength in every proper way. What is wanted in Virginia, as well as in every other southern state, is a less regard for party affiliations and more effort to advance the material and educational interests of the people. The readjusters demand that politics and progress shall go hand in hand."

"Were the lines drawn between the two parties in Virginia when you were elected, senator?"

"Certainly not," was the answer. "The majority of the people of Virginia, irrespective of party, who cast their ballots in the election of 1879, elected me to the senate. The bourbons themselves forced the senatorial issue upon the readjusters, and gave this personal turn to the canvass. Since then, however, the political conditions have been radically changed. At that time there had been no irrevocable separation between the liberal democrats and the bourbons, but in the following spring the bourbons in state convention pronounced the readjusters outlaws from the democratic party, and prescribed humiliating conditions for their return, which made future reconciliation impossible. The committee of the national democratic party interposed its edict, formally proscribing me and my political friends. For any one of them to have returned, under the circumstances, necessitated a complete surrender of convictions and principles. It is impossible for any person, not thoroughly acquainted with our politics, to understand the intensity of feeling which characterized every action of the bourbon democracy, and how impossible it is that here should be any affiliation between us and that faction."

"As to your hope in the coming campaign?"

"There can be no doubt as to the future of our movement. Advices from every quarter of the state bring the information that our people are firmer and our forces in better heart than they have ever been. We will gain accessions every day, and will not, in my judgment, lose a man from defection. We will have a desperate fight next fall, but it will be the last. All the appliances of wealth and social position will be employed against us, but it cannot defeat the demand for broader and better methods in the conduct of our politics, and the treatment of our people socially and materially. The hearts of the people of Virginia are set upon a new order of things, and the element which stands in the way of the resuscitation of Virginia is the ancient democracy."

"To this I am opposed. I am in the senate as the representative of the people of Virginia and their interests—not the partisan of either of the great national parties contending for the control. I cannot, therefore, be the automaton of any caucus. The country needs a government which shall respond to all interests, an administration which shall be alike cordial to all sections and to all classes of people.

"I accepted the results of the war, including the constitutional amendments, without any mental reservations. It is peace, real peace and fraternity of feeling between the states and their constituencies in the interest of a common country and a single destiny, I shall endeavor to promote. I have no more apologies to offer or explanations to make for my line of conduct, than for what I have at any time done in my personal connections and what appeared to be at the call of my people."

The call for the Mahone state convention, to meet some time in May, will be issued very soon. The readjuster state committee will meet in Richmond the 23d of this month to decide the matter. General Mahone will lead the campaign in person.

THE GREAT SCANDAL ABROAD.

Some of the Escapades of Bismarck's Eldest Son—His Recent Elopement With a Married Princess.

BERLIN, March 18.—Prince Bismarck's sons give their father unceasing anxiety, not only from their notorious profligacy, but for the difficulty he finds in keeping them on terms with their army and diplomatic associates. The current intelligence, therefore, of the elopement of Count Herbert Bismarck, the chancellor's eldest son, with the Princess Elizabeth of Carolath Beuthen, wife of the chief of one of the foremost Prussian aristocratic families, while a scandal of the first magnitude, is not a matter of surprise. Count Herbert is a lieutenant in the Prussian army and began his career as an attache of the Prussian legation at Dresden in January, 1874. In January, 1877, he was appointed secretary of legation at Vienna, but in April left that position to become his father's assistant in the foreign office at Berlin. There is no end to the scandals connected with his name. He has acquired a high reputation as a duelist. On the 13th of July, 1874, on the very day that the attack was made on the chancellor's life by the fanatic Kullman, Count Herbert distinguished himself by fighting a duel at Dusseldorf with an infantry officer named Zarskow. The encounter took place at 6 o'clock in the morning, at ten paces distant, the weapons used being pistols. Three shots were to have been exchanged, but at the first fire young Bismarck shot his adversary in the abdomen, the wound resulting in death two hours afterward. The heir to the chancellor is described as rather good-looking, but it is said that the honor of his hand in a matrimonial alliance has been steadily refused by the father of a pretty countess of Protestant faith. The Princess Elizabeth, with whom he has eloped, is the wife of Prince Charles, of Carolath Beuthen, count of Schonarth and hereditary member of the upper house. She is step sister of Prince Hermann, of Hatzfeldt, Trachenberg, head of a Catholic family bearing the title since 1741, and daughter of the countess of Reichenbach. She married Count Carolath in 1866, and has one daughter, the Princess Sybilla, now 14 years of age. Prince Carolath, who is 36 years of age, has left parliament and retired to his estates in Silesia. He will commence a divorce suit. Count Herbert was born at Berlin on the 29th of December, 1849, and Count Wilhelm at Frankfort-on-the-Main on the 1st of August, 1852. Count Wilhelm is reputed to be even more refractory and profligate than his elder brother. He is too young to conceal his excesses and too blunt even if he were not. He is of the impression that his father holds Germany in fee simple, and if that doesn't give him the right to do as he pleases, what can? So he does as he pleases, and he pleases to do exactly what the world in general holds to be low and very debasing. His haunts are more notorious for democratic viciousness than aristocratic seclusion. His habitual state is not one to recommend him to polite attention, if the face is an index of the man's ruling passions. Herbert is rather fine looking as his race go, but Wilhelm is dump, blear of eye, scorbutic of visage and coarse of manner generally. The only one of his children in whom the chancellor seems to have any comfort is his daughter, the Countess Marie, who is her father's almost constant companion. She is older than both her brothers, having been born in August, 1848. She was betrothed in 1875 to a member of the Prussian civil service, Count Wend zu Eulenberg. The count died shortly after, and his betrothed was married in November, 1878, to Count von Rantzau, a promising young diplomatist. The Countess Marie is a lady of high spirit and cultivated ability, and her admirable behavior at the time of the attempt made upon her father's life at Kissengen was widely commented on in the German press of all parties.

RAW PORK.

If People Will Eat It They Must Expect to Suffer.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The evening papers publish sensational accounts of the discovery of trichinæ spiralis in two families in the city, one boy having died, and other members of both families being prostrated. The boy's name was Shickle. He was ten years of age. The attention of the city authorities has been directed to the matter.

Considerable interest was excited this morning at the health department by the appearance there of a small package of lean pork, taken from a hog of which a number of persons had eaten, and subsequently shown symptoms of trichinosis. Dr. Luedeking placed the piece of muscle under the department microscope, and having adjusted the instrument so as to magnify sixty-six diameters, easily discovered three fine specimens of trichinæ spiralis, snugly coiled up and imbedded in the flesh. The things look like small worms lying in hoop shape, with the tail lapping outside the head.

A family of five persons living on Start Lony's alley, between Fifth and Sixth and Rutger and Hickory streets, are all sick from eating of the pork in the shape of sausage. One of the victims is the butcher who made the sausage. Reports of the discovery of trichinæ have also come from the American bottom, opposite St. Louis, several times during the winter, one family being prostrated. The subject is beginning to attract public attention.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

An Explosion on a Mississippi Steamboat.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—The towboat John Means, of the St. Louis and New Orleans transportation company, en route to St. Louis, exploded her boilers last evening near Osceola, Arkansas, ninety miles up the river, and sank out of sight almost immediately. She carried a crew of twenty-six men, four of whom, John Seals, a pilot, a deck hand named Morris, and two firemen, Germans, are missing, and are supposed to be drowned. Charles Purcell, the pilot on watch at the time of the accident, was blown into the river and had his leg broken. Tom Cannon, deck hand, had his skull fractured. William R. Woldridge, second cook, was scalded on the neck and legs. Captain McClellan was also slightly bruised on the head. When the boat sank five barges loaded with railroad iron and block tin which she was towing floated on down the river.

Later investigation of the disaster only shows a gross neglect of the engineers of the ill-fated steamer. Her boilers were in a leaky condition ever since passing Vicksburg. Some repairs were made here last Wednesday, but the boilers still leaked. Her tow was very heavy and at the time it was almost impossible for her to stem the current. Morris Fitzgerald is the name of the deck hand who is missing. It is impossible to obtain the names of the two firemen. When last seen, John Seals, pilot, was just over the boiler when it exploded.

Captain McClellan and the wounded men were brought here this morning by the Belle of Memphis. The captain has returned to the scene of the disaster with a tug to secure the barges.

A Rough Suitor.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Miss Alberta Gray, a native of Virginia, who has been in the city about two months, caused the arrest of Philip Levi, No. 12 West Eleventh street, on the charge of robbery and assault. Last evening he called to see her, and while alone with her in the parlor, tore from her ears diamond ear rings worth five hundred dollars. Miss Gray said she was the daughter of a Virginia clergyman.

STATE-HOUSE GLEANINGS.

THE third report of the test of fertilizers will be ready Monday.

A. J. MURPHY was commissioned notary public of the 936th district, Bartow county, yesterday.

THE board of officers appointed to recommend to the governor regulations for the government of the Georgia volunteers is expected to meet in Atlanta at an early day.

PROFESSOR JOHN T. HUMPHREYS, a native of Lynchburg, and former state entomologist of Georgia and author of a volume of poems, died suddenly at Greensboro, N. C., Sunday night.

MR. TURNER went down to Newnan last night after three convicts. They will be taken to the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, where one will serve two, another three and the other five years.

MR. JOHN B. BAIRD, adjutant general, has received a list of the military prizes to be contested for at the Nashville exposition, which opens April 27th. The purses for military drills and target practice aggregate $3,700. Among the rest is an infantry drill purse, open to the world, of $1,500.

BLACK'S DOOM.

A BLOODY SOUTH CAROLINA MURDER

Duly Avenged by the Execution of the Murderer—History of the Crime, the Trial, the Sentence, the Reprieve, and the Ultimate Triumph of Justice.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MARION, S. C., March 18.—On the evening of February 10th, 1880, as darkness was throwing its black mantle over this peaceful little village, a foul murder was committed here. To-day—a little more than one year since the commission of the crime—the youthful deisciple of Cain dangles betwixt heaven and earth as a sacrifice upon the accursed gallows-tree to satisfy broken law and insulted justice. Jim Black and Eli Wilcox, his victim, were young colored men, the former eighteen and the latter nineteen years old. For several years they had been on terms of intimacy, but it was a mystery why they should have been friends, for Black was a dissolute, vicious, quarrelsome loafer, while Wilcox was an industrious, steady, intelligent young fellow—a brick mason by trade—who prided himself upon success. Black, worthless when sober, was dangerous when drunk. He bore a very bad reputation in the community and was frequently in the hands of the police for fighting or stealing. While professing to be a friend to Wilcox, he was envious of his success, and often abused him behind his back. A few nights anterior to the tragedy, these two young men met accidentally at the house of a mulatto woman named Julia Welling, who was reputed to be the mistress of both, and about whom there must have existed a certain degree of rivalry and jealousy. In the bed-chamber of this siren they became involved in a dispute, which waxed so hot that had not the amiable Julia brought her pacificatory offices into requisition, must have ended in a physical combat then and there. Good humor being restored, the trio an hour later separated, apparently in the best of spirits. The second afternoon following this meeting the rivals came casually in the village bar-room, where they chatted and drank together. It was noticed that Black gulped down, in rapid succession, copious draughts of whisky, while Wilcox contented himself with a few glasses of beer. It was observed, too, that the former was becoming noisy and contentious in his cups. The bar-keeper, who was the only eye witness of the tragedy, testified during the trial that he heard the following colloquy between the slayer and his victim immediately before the shooting:

Black said: "Wilcox, you seem to think Julia likes you better than me, but it ain't so, for she's going to be my girl hereafter, and you can't visit her."

"You are jealous, Jim, and I don't believe you stand any showing," Wilcox replied.

"It's so, nevertheless," retorted Black, "and you better not let me see you about her again, for if you do you'll get in trouble."

"Oh, you are jealous," repeated Wilcox, laughingly.

"It's a damned lie," fiercely exclaimed the other.

"Why, you'r another liar, Black," Wilcox replied.

During this conversation Wilcox was quietly sitting on a wood pile near the fire-place, and Black was leaning against the counter. A few more words followed, and Black invited Wilcox to go out into the back lot and settle the affair. Eli declined this challenge, remarking that he was no fighting man and it would not pay to fight. A short pause ensued when Black, without intimating by word or motion his murderous designs, stealthily drew from his hip-pocket a revolver and, eyeing his companion who sat unconcerned looking in another direction, took quick aim and pulled the trigger. A sharp report was heard. The leaden messenger had sped with deadly accuracy. The murderer immediately fled, and his victim staggered upon his feet, clutched wildly in the air, reeled and fell heavily to the floor, gasping for breath. A crowd, drawn thither by the pistol's report, soon surrounded the prostrate form. The poor young man lay weltering in a pool of blood, with a cruel wound in his neck. A physician who chanced to be present, stemmed the flow of blood and dressed the wound, which he pronounced mortal beyond peradventure. Wilcox lingered until the next morning in great agony, when he calmly breathed his last, with words of forgiveness on his lips.

After firing the fatal shot Black ran down a back street and made for the woods, and by taking refuge in an almost impenetrable swamp, adroitly eluded his pursuers, who were unable to persecute the search on account of the darkness of the night. The next morning by dawn several parties of whites and blacks were out scouring the woods and swamp in search of the fugitive murderer. The sheriff of the county, out of his own pocket, offered a liberal reward for Black's capture, and the governor of the state a few day's later supplemented this by another and much larger reward. But, despite the most vigorous efforts made to capture him, Black succeeded in escaping from South Carolina and the people despaired of ever seeing him again.

One morning in the latter part of last October, Jim Black was discovered on board a vessel lying off the North Carolina coast in the vicinity of Wilmington. The captain immediately recognized him as a fugitive from justice and undertook his arrest. The negro, however, made violent resistance and brought his handy razor into play, wounding several of the sailors before he was overpowered. Securely hand-cuffed, he was landed at Wilmington and placed in the custody of the authorities who subsequently placed him in the hands of the sheriff of Marion county, Mr. John Wilcox, Jr., who brought him here and incarcerated him in the jail. He proved a most troublesome prisoner, seeming determined to escape at all hazards, and making several ineffectual attempt to murder the jailor. He, however, remained in prison until the meeting of the court of general sessions here the second Wednesday in last November, when he was placed in the prisoner's dock. All the cases on the criminal docket were overshadowed by this one, and when the day of trial came the court-room was thronged with whites and blacks, who alike evinced an eager interest in the case from its inception to its termination. After some little delay a jury, composed of five whites and seven colored, all worthy yeomen of the county, was empannelled. Two reputable and eloquent young advocates essayed the defense of the accused, volunteering their services gratuitously. They worked diligently in behalf of their client, and employed all the available legal weapons to save him. They elaborated with consummate ingenuity and legal dexterity a defense on the theory that homicide, the result of an accident on Black's part, was excusable, and demanded an acquittal on that ground. At each step, however, they were confronted by obstacles not to be removed by florid eloquence or legal acumen. They realized they had a desperate cause, but made the most of it. On the other hand, no difficulties met the prosecution. The state's case was made out easily, so overwhelming was the evidence against the defendant. The judge's charge was pointed and clear, leaving the impression upon the minds of all who heard it that conviction must be certain. The twelve jurors in whose hands hung the prisoner's destiny listened with alert intelligence and rapt attention to his honor's charge, and then retired to their room to consult. Forty minutes rolled by and they returned into court and took their seats. The foreman, in answer to the clerk's interrogatory if the jury had agreed upon a verdict, held up the record and read in a loud, clear voice the laconic and fearful judgment, "guilty!" There was a commotion in the court room, and the crowd dispersed, feeling that a righteous verdict had been rendered. Black's behavior during the trial was such as to prejudice his case, which he must have known from the first was hopeless. He sat in stolid indifference and cast insolent glances toward the prosecuting officers. Even when the dread verdict was rendered—his death knell sounded—he betrayed little emotion, and as he left the room remarked to the bailiff who had him in charge that he never expected to wear a hempen necktie nor place his feet upon the gallows. The judge sentenced him to be hung January 14, 1881, in the county jail, the execution to be conducted privately, in accordance with law.

On the morning of the day set apart for the execution of Black's sentence I reached Marion and immediately repaired to the prison in which the murderer was confined. The jailor accompanied me to the dismal cell. The wails and lamentations emanating from the cell were those of the culprit's sisters and brothers, who came to pay their last sad offices of love. I was surprised at the youthful appearance of the murderer. He was crushed under the weight of his misfortune and his cheeks were wet with tears of remorse. Between his sobs he narrated the details of the killing. He insisted that he was guiltless of the terrible crime laid to his charge, and asseverated that the shooting was accidental. He confessed that he had drank large quantities of mean whisky, which inflamed his brain, but asserted in the most positive manner that he had no idea of killing Wilcox when he took out his pistol; that he thought the weapon was unloaded and he wanted only to frighten Eli, who was his best friend. The woman Julia was not at the bottom of the trouble, he said. In answer to my question if he had been accorded a fair trial, he said that his lawyers had done all they could to save him, but the barkeeper had lied to have him convicted. He said with trembling emphasis: "I am ready to die, but I am innocent of Eli's blood. But I am going to glory to be with my Savior!"

Leaving the cell as a number of colored deacons entered it, I descended to the lower floor of the jail to inspect the ghastly paraphernalia of the hangman. There the scaffold was erected in the passage way, the dark grim walls hemming it in on either side. The platform was held up by the huge bolts which rested upon a cunningly devised spring, which being touched by a key, threw the various parts asunder instantaneously. These arrangements denoted the ingenuity of a master hand in such matters. There lay the black cap and the cords to bind the victim's hands and feet. And dangling above, blown to and fro by the breeze, as if impatient to encircle the culprit's trembling neck, was the fatal noose. This was a blood curdling sight and we all began nerving ourselves for the still more ghastly spectacle which would soon follow. The hour, the supreme hour, is nearing when the unutterable mental anguish of the criminal will be terminated by the rope. The gallows is ready to receive its victim, and we momentarily expect him to be led out. All is in readiness for the sacrifice, but the executioner comes not. What is the meaning of the delay? The prisoner peers through his bars and says, "I am ready; I want to go to glory." Perhaps a convoy of angels and a retinue of heavenly hosts are in waiting to bear on their pinions another soul of glory. If this be so, they are destined soon to flap their wings in disappointment, for yonder comes a messenger in breathless haste bearing in his hand a reprieve from the governor, and Jim Black has another lease of life. He manifests his joy in gushing exclamations when the glad tidings reach his ears, and his sisters and brothers join with him in the exuberance of his new happiness. But the good villagers shake their heads deprecatingly, and murmur that the gallows has been robbed of its victim.

Governor Hagood had graciously come to the prisoner's relief at the very last moment and respited him until March 18th, so that the court could pronounce a fresh judgment. Consequently when the court met here again last week Jim Black once more found himself in the prisoner's dock. His manner was entirely different from the bold, insolent bearing which characterized him at the former trial. He now appeared the picture of distress. He seemed completely cast down, and the muscular twitchings of his throat denoted an uneasiness and terror painful to behold. His counsel made plaintive appeals in his behalf upon the motion for an arrest of the fresh judgment of the court. The crime having been res adjudicata this motion could not prevail, and the judge resentenced the prisoner to be hanged to day and he was remanded to his dismal cell.

——When Jim Black was visited in his cell this morning, he was the picture of despair. He had been tossing all night on his straw mattress, and when his breakfast was given him he could not eat a morsel. Before nine o'clock he was surrounded by his spiritual advisers, three negro preachers, who prayed, read and sang with him. Their weird, sad singing was exceedingly touching, and had a most remarkable effect upon the young criminal. He became strongly elated and his eyes sparkled with a new hope. He was lifted out of his despondency and exclaimed exultantly that he was happy for he was soon to be in heaven. At ten o'clock he requested the jailor's wife to give him some apples and a cup of coffee, which was done. He ate and drank heartily and resumed his devotional exercises which were continued till 12 o'clock, when the sheriff came to execute the sentence. Black was permitted to visit his comrades in their cells and bid them good-bye. He talked freely and declared he did not fear death.

At 12:30 he was brought face to face with the gallows. But his spirits were not depressed nor did he look with alarm on that cruel instrument of death. He took his stand upon the platform and the sheriff read aloud the death sentence. His hands were pinioned before and behind, and he suffered the executioner to place him upon the center of the gollows and tie the noose over his head. There was more praying for the space of ten minutes, and then a very affecting interview between Black and his sister took place. The sombre black cap was thrown over his head and the cords and springs so arranged that one blow of a mallet would demolish the structure upon which the murderer stood instantaneously, throwing him forward and giving him a fall of nearly six feet. Black was clad in a pair of old light colored pantaloons and wore no coat or vest, neither had he any collar or neckerchief.

The supreme moment had come and the executioner prepared to spring the fatal trap. There was a painful stillness; then a distinct click, followed by a loud plunging noise. The noose failed to stand the force of the sudden jerk and snapped like a thread, dashing the poor fellow to the hard floor below senseless. The sheriff and his attendants rushed to his assistance and bore him in their arms to the upper floor of the jail, where the horrified spectators were standing. There was a commotion and execrations were spoken against so sanguinary and cruel a punishment. The senseless form was laid upon the floor. In a few moments he recovered his consciousness and began gasping for breath. There he lay for eighteen minutes suffering the tortures of the damned, while the sheriff was reconstructing the gallows. His breathing was stertorous and his writhings painful to behold. Another rope much stronger and larger than the first was brought, and again Black was propped upon the gallows. The hangman this time did his work effectively. There was another crash heard and the body of the young murderer was hurled forward. His neck was not broken by the fall. He swung to and fro for fourteen minutes, when his breathing ceased and his pulse gave no signs of life, but he was permitted to hang fifteen minutes longer, when the physicians pronounced life extinct. He was cut down and the body taken by the jailer.

Sheriff Johnson, who conducted the execution, called upon me this evening and stated that the rope which proved so treacherous was bought in New York city from a firm who guaranteed its strength. He, in common with all who witnessed the hanging, deeply regrets the horrible accident attending it.

Two More Murderers Sentenced.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MARION, S. C., March 18.—A very exciting trial ended to-night, which has occupied the court for the past four days. D. M. Howell, a most estimable young gentleman, a teacher in the public schools, was foully murdered in the principal street in this village at 8 o'clock at night on the 9th of last August. His body was found in a pool of blood lying on the pavement and several ugly gashes in the back of his head made by a sharp hatchet. He died without giving any clue to his assassins. Next day three negro brothers, Ben, Richard, and Louis James, were arrested on suspicion and placed in jail. Last Monday the murderers were indicted, and the trial began. The public manifested great interest as it progressed. The evidence against the accused was purely circumstantial, but the jury to night rendered a verdict of guilty as to the first two, and the judge, presiding, sentenced them to be hanged on the 3d of next June. No notice of an appeal was given and they will undoubtedly swing unless the governor interposes in their behalf. The verdict was commended universally.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

COUNTERFEIT bills are being largely circulated in Tennessee.

THE coal fields of Tennessee covers 5,100 square miles.

THERE are no less than 359 grain distilleries in North Carolina.

THIS has been the best season for theatricals Raleigh, N. C., ever saw.

KEY WEST, Fla., has shipped this season, since January 1st, 21,000 boxes of tomatoes.

MATTIE HUNTER, the noted Tennessee pacing mare, has recently been sold for $1,200.

THE South Carolina papers ask for a rigid enforcement of the new anti-dueling law.

NASHVILLE will have a new theater, built by a stock company, with a capital of $140,000.

THE Georgetown college, Kentucky, is now more prosperous than at any time since the war.

THE walnut log and lumber business in the neighborhood of Newport, Tennessee, is very active.

MR. MCKEAN, a native stock raiser of Conecuh county, Ala., has sold 660 head of stock for the season of 1880-81.

A FALMOUTH, Kentucky, hen has two bills, with both of which she picks food, and yet she lays but one egg a day.

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Notes Along the Route of the Proposed Georgia Western—News From Griffin, Barnesville, Athens, Conyers, Covington, Newton County, and Other Places.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

ANNISTON, Ala., March 17.—This beautiful and thriving town is on the qui vive for the Georgia Western. Directly on the line from Atlanta to Birmingham, it is the natural place for the crossing of the Selma, Rome and Dalton. Then just here is the Choccolocco pass by which to cross the mountain range on the east; and so on to the coal fields of the Coosa river there is a grand open way. Think of this. While we of Atlanta have been having the famine, and the famine prices of coal, the proprietors of this town and of its iron furnace and cotton factory have had their coal delivered, in large quantities of course, at $3 per ton, one-half for the coal, and one-half for transportation. They also tell me that they have the celebrated Montevallo coal delivered for four dollars per ton; while Colonel Black, the superintendent of the Shelby iron works, got the Montevallo coal for three dollars and a half. At present coal for Anniston has to come around by Calwell, one hundred and ten miles, while it is only forty miles across to Birmingham. So, when the Georgia Western is completed, the haul will be about that of the present to Anniston, and our manufacturers may then get their coal as cheaply as those of this place now do. If any one would see what manufacturing establishments, with cheap coal, can do for a place, let him come to this marvel of a new town. A few years ago its site was that of a barren-hilled, cheerless, old homestead. Now it has two furnaces that turn out daily, forty tons of charcoal pig iron; a cotton factory just erected that drives 5,000 spindles, which will be increased to 10,000, when the wing now under contract is finished, and which has recently declined an order for a thousand bales of sheeting (one million yards) for the China market; a large grist mill; a steam ginnery and a planing mill, and a country store, that carries an immense stock of all kinds of goods. The company is now putting in water-works at an expense of $30,000 and is building a macadamized road over the mountain into the Choccolocco valley, at a cost of $10,000. The town is finely laid out with worked streets and well set shade trees. The homes of the proprietors are palatial, and their surroundings of walks, lawns, gardens and green houses are princely. Of the estate of 20,000 acres, 500 are under model cultivation as a farm, with Alderney cows upon green pastures. Before the company has opened its lots for sale the population has come up to 1,400, for which schools and churches have been provided—for the white citizens, under the auspices of the Episcopal church, with the accomplished Rev. Mr. Carnahan in charge; and for the colored under the care of the American missionary association with the co-operation of the proprietors. The corporation is limited in it membership to the two families of General Tyler, of Connecticut, whose son, Alfred L. Tyler, is president, and of Mr. Samuel Noble, who is the superintendent.

CONYERS, March 18.—Reese Hardeman, a negro boy about nineteen years old, created quite a stir in our city yesterday afternoon. It seems that Reese was buying clothing and everything his eye fell on, and in getting his money changed exhibited a $50 bill. The merchant from whom he tried to get his money changed, began questioning him about the size of the bill and where he got it. Reese told him first one tale and then another, but finally said he got it from his father. He said his mother sent him in the pantry to draw some syrup, and while in there a rat ran out of the flour barrel and up the wall, and in striking at the rat he struck a box hanging up by a string and knocked it down, and in that box was another box and still another and there was the old man's money. He had on his person and what he had invested in clothing, etc., sixty or seventy dollars. The authorities took charge of Reese and sent for his father, and as soon as Reese's tale was told the old man he said, "That's my money." He went home to see if his money was gone and did not return till this morning. He only found Reese's statement too true. The old man made no case against his son, so he was discharged. Abe Hardeman, the father of Reese, is a hard working, honest old man, said to be half Indian.——Reports from various parts of the county are that the late rain has done an immense amount of damage to mills, bridges and the farming lands. One of the principal bridges washed away is the one at Peach-Stone shoals, across South river. The oldest inhabitant never saw it rain much harder or for a longer time.——Mr. B. N. McKnight has been quite sick for some time, but is slowly recovering.——Professor Johnson and his class in vocal music gives a concert to-night at Almond's hall.

ROSWELL, March 17.—Never within the recollection of our oldest citizens has our town been visited by such a disastrous freshet. The tremendous and incessant rains for the past three days have so completely filled the creeks that nothing in the way of bridges, dams and mill-races have been able to stand the immense flow of water. Every bridge and dam in this section have been carried away, with the single exception of the new dam owned by the Roswell cotton mill. Grimes's bridge gave way early this morning, and the heavy timbers, carried by such immense force, took away a portion of the dam and some 200 yards of race belonging to the Laurel mills company. The lower and old dam of the Roswell cotton mill was swept away this morning, and for a long time many were apprehensive as to whether the new dam would be able to stand. The dam at Lebanon flouring mill, we learn, has been considerably injured, though not entirely gone, as was first supposed. The losses sustained by these mills cannot yet be fully estimated, though it is thought to be something over $3,000. They are both backed by good companies and managed by men who will at once proceed to repair the damage done, and we hope soon to see them in operation again. Our mail facilities are all shut off for a few days, every bridge on both routes having been washed away.——Mr. F. D. Adams left for the north yesterday to lay in spring stock of goods.——Roswell is becoming quite a popular place with the drummers, only six paid our merchants a call one day last week.

COVINGTON, March 18.—The recent heavy rains will prove very disastrous in Newton county. Yellow and Alcova rivers are higher than they have ever been known to be within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Yesterday two bridges across Yellow river were swept away. "Wood's" bridge, on the Conyers road, went first. The wreck struck the next bridge below, "Brown's," and it was a bridge no more. These bridges were comparatively new, and their loss will be seriously felt by the county. Cedar Shoals bridge is under water and is badly damaged, one span having given way a foot or more, but as the waters are falling it is hoped that it will stand the enormous pressure. The assuaging of the waters will doubtless reveal serious losses to farmers in fencing. The central support of the bridge which spans Dried Indian creek, on Railroad street, city of Covington, was undermined by the freshet and the bridge gave way yesterday while a two horse dray was being driven across, and bridge, driver, mules, dray and eighteen sacks corn were precipitated into the stream. No serious damage except to the bridge, which is a total wreck.

CARTERSVILLE, March 18.—At the public meeting at the court house to-day resolutions were passed requesting the legislature to amend the city charter so as to allow four aldermen instead of eight, and but one marshal, and that he be elected by the qualified voters of the city; also a resolution requesting the city council to reduce the street tax from $5 to $3 per capita.——Many persons along the Etowah have been damaged by the overflow. Linn Pool, the ferryman at Trumlin's ferry barely escaped with himself and family, losing about 300 bushels of corn, 200 pounds of meat, a cow and all his household and kitchen furniture. Mr. J. M. Terrell, who kept the toll near town, lost all his cattle. The cattle went in the bridge during the night for shelter and by morning the river was out of banks and the cattle could not be taken out. The bridge was soon washed away taking the cattle with it. There are many other instances of serious damages. I have just learned that the toll bridge above referred to, with its load of live stock, struck the Cherokee railroad bridge this evening, breaking it loose, and they both went down the river together.

DECATUR, March 18.—Rev. Joseph M. Hewey died yesterday evening at his residence in Panthersville district with dropsy of the heart. Mr. Hewey was one of the oldest citizens of this county and highly respected by all who knew him. He has been an influencial minister in the Methodist church for several years.——DeKalb superior court meets next Monday. Only two prisoners in jail. It is generally believed court will be in session only one week.

ATHENS, March 17.—Mrs. Wadswort is visiting her father in Griffin.——Our city is a favorite resort for drummers, a good many here now, and seem to be doing a good business.——Dr. E. P. Lyndon will open a drug store in Washington, Ga.——Dr. Lipscomb will visit South Carolina next week—he has improved in health lately.——Bishop Beckwith preaches here next Sunday.

BARNESVILLE, March 18.—Misses Alice Brown and Florence Willis, of Cuthbert, who have been visiting the Miss Howards for several months, left for home this morning. Miss Minnie Respess, of Butler, is visiting her uncle, W. T. Respess.——Quite a number of new residences have been built here recently.——The late rains have partially stopped the recent lively guano trade.

THOMASVILLE, March 16.—The south-bound passenger on the Savannah, Florida and Western collided with the northern freight train this evening at 4 o'clock. The collision took place about fifteen miles north of Thomasville, at Ockloconee station. No one was injured so far as heard from.

AUGUSTA, March 18.—The Savannah river is higher than it has been since 1865, having risen twenty-four feet in twelve hours. A portion of Augusta is flooded. The water is now falling.

SANDERSVILLE, March 16.—In the case of The State vs. Jefferson H. Davis, charged with the murder of Benjamin Hodges in October last, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

What the Papers Say.

Talbotton Standard and Register.

Mr. T. H. Mahone, of Belleview, last year, made on a one-mule farm, 19 bales of cotton, 150 bushels of corn, 300 gallons of cane syrup, 100 bushels of potatoes, peas, etc. Mr. S. W. McLendon, of Box Spring, made on a one-horse farm, 16 bales of cotton, 75 bushels of corn, 50 bushels potatoes, 30 bushels oats, 20 bushels peas, by using Pacific guano.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

We continue to hear of good results in farming in this section last year. Mr. John D. Dupree, of this county, made eighteen bales of cotton, averaging over five hundred pounds, on thirty-two acres. He also made two hundred bushels of corn, and the plowing was all done with two mules or horses. He used only 2,600 pounds of fertilizers, or about sixty seven pounds to the acre. Mr. Tom Stephens, of Dooly county, made fourteen bales with one plow, though they say he had a little more land in cultivation than one horse could well cultivate. It is said that Mr. R. H. Vaughn, of this county, even did better than the above, but Mr. Vaughn is a very modest man, and is always reticent when good farming is mentioned in his presence.

Cochran Enterprise.

Mr. Burns, of Twiggs county, brought twenty-four bales of cotton to Cochran on last Friday and Saturday, and sold it for 10 cents all round. This is only a part of the surplus of Mr. Burns's cotton crop of last year. He farms on the cash system, makes his meat and corn at home, and is one of the best and most successful farmers who patronize our town. The twelve mules that pulled the cotton to our market were as fat and sleek as the Kentucky clover fields could boast of. This is an exemplification of the fact that farming will pay, if you will ever see that it is profitable to make your supplies at home. Mr. Burns uses some guano, but makes no papers of his own to obtain it; he pays the cash for it and is the game of the agent.

Eastman Times.

We learn that Mr. John D. McLeod was the successful candidate at the election held in Telfair county on Monday last for representative, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Wilcox. We are without particulars at this writing, but it is rumored on our streets that there will be a contest upon the ground of illegal voting. Since the above was in type we have seen D. M. Roberts, who returned from McRae yesterday, whither he went the day before in response to a telegram from Mr. W. Lancaster, and from him we learn that it was Mr. Lancaster's intention to contest upon the grounds of illegal voting, but after looking into the matter it was thought that perhaps there was some illegal voting all around, and Mr. Lancaster abandoned the idea of a contest upon the advice of counsel. So Mr. McLeod will be Telfair's representative. His majority was 62 votes.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

Some years ago, when Messrs. Schneider & Starowski purchased the piece of land whereon Pine Level vineyard is now situated, their neighbors and friends wondered what they wanted with "that poor hill-side;" but time has convinced all "doubting Thomases," and has also shown what can be and has been accomplished by systematic, intelligent and well-directed labor. That "poor hill-side" is now one of the most valuable pieces of property anywhere around Hawkinsville, and will, ere long, yield its energetic and worthy proprietors a large income. They have demonstrated beyond a doubt that grape culture can be made profitable in this section of the country.

Messrs. Schneider & Starowski commenced operations in their vineyard in 1876, and in the spring of that year they planted two thousand five hundred plants or cuttings. The vines bear grapes the third year after being planted, and in 1878, Messrs. Schneider & Starowski made one thousand two hundred gallons of wine from the first crop. Their vineyard now embraces six acres, with four thousand three hundred vines in good condition, and if it proves seasonable this year, they expect to make over two thousand gallons of wine. The principal varieties of grapes cultivated are the Concord, Delaware, Ive's and Hartford. The vineyard is laid off in rows six feet in width and the vines are set eight feet apart in the rows. The vines are supported by trellis or fencing wire, attached to cedar posts, and are made fast to the wires by tying with willow withes.

Threatened With Lynching.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—On Monday evening last, William Dieckman had an altercation which led to a fight with his employer, Henry W. Mentz, at Hilltown, twenty miles west of this city, and the former stabbed the latter in the abdomen and thigh, the wound resulting in his death last night. Dieckman was arrested and lodged in jail. The affair created a good deal of excitement, and reports have reached the city that the neighbors of Mentz and others living in that part of the country gathered at Hilltown this morning with a determination of lynching Dieckman. The case is aggravated by the fact that Dieckman's wife was murdered two years ago, and although a man named Stoeckli was convicted of the crime, there are many who believe that Dieckman was the real murderer, and they are greatly incensed against him.

Struck by a Train.

DETROIT, March 18.—Last evening, as two workmen in the Michigan car works were going home on the Lake Shore railroad track, in the suburbs of the city, they were struck by an outgoing train and one, named John Fraser, was killed instantly. The other, Rudolph Mahran, had a leg broken, and it is feared received fatal internal injuries. The former was aged 28, and leaves a wife and two children. The latter is aged 37, and has a wife and eight children. It is claimed that the locomotive lamp was not lighted, nor the bell nor whistle used when the train passed the crossing where the accident occurred.

Swindler Arrested.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—A man giving the name of Williamson, was arrested in Jordan, Minnesota, by the sheriff of Freeborn county and taken to the Albert Lea jail. The charge against him is swindling farmers by the patent hay fork trick, securing signatures to a note representing it to be a contract to act as agent. Williamson is alleged to be a member of a band operating in Iowa.

Thirty Men Killed by Indians.

DENVER, Col., March 18.—The Tribune's Santa Fe special says that the Indians made a raid on a wagon train near Puerto de Chocolate, N. M., killed thirty men and burned the wagons. Further particulars are not obtainable at present.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

NEW YORK, March 18. — The stock market opened strong and generally higher, but in the early dealings prices declined ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. At the first board speculation became strong and an advance was recorded, the upward movement continuing to the second board, when the improvement in values ranged from ¼ to 3 per cent Nashville and Chattanooga, Alton and Terre Haute, Canada Southern, Delaware, Lackawana and Western, Delaware and Hudson, the Pacific Mail and Lake Shore being most prominent therein. In the late dealing a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent took place, the latter in Pacific Mail and Nashville and Chattanooga. At the close there was a fractional recovery in most cases. The total sales aggregated 267,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	109	Preferred	122¼
Ga 7s mortg'e	110⅛	Delaware & Lack	125⅞
Ga do gold	116	N. Jersey Central	105¼
Louisiana consols	59¾	Reading	64⅛
North Carolina	32¾	Ohio & Miss	44⅜
N Carolina new	20⅝	Mobile & Ohio	25½
Funding	17⅜	Hannibal & St Joe*	55¼
Special tax	6⅛	St. L. & San Fran	42
Tennessee	62¼	do Preferred	64⅛
Tennessee new	62	do first preferred	94
Virginia 6s	32	Union Pacific	118⅞
Virginia new	32	Houston & Texas	67½
Consolidated	115	Pacific Mail	58
Deferred	15	Adams Express	130
Panama	212	Wells & Fargo	118
Fort Wayne	*133½	American	70
Chicago & Alton	140½	United States	57⅛
Harlem	190	Consolidated coal	35
Michigan Central	111	Quicksilver*	15
St. Paul	112⅝	Preferred	61
N. Y. Central	144½	Chicago & N.W.	122¾
Erie	47⅝	do. Preferred	133
Lake Shore	127	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	46⅛
Illinois Central	136¼	do. Preferred	89
N., C. & St. L.	94½	Memphis & Char'n	42
Louis'e & Nash	92⅝	Rock Island	133
Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	130	Western Union	114⅛

*Offered.

RIO JANEIRO, March 18.—Exchange on London 21.

HAVANA, March 18.—Spanish gold 193¾@194; exchange firm; on United States sixty days gold 5½@6¼ premium; short sight do 6¾@7 premium; on London 16½@16⅝ premium; on Paris 2@2½ premium.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—This week's circular of the cotton brokers association says: Cotton has been in moderate demand. In the early part of the week prices were irregular and lower, but on Wednesday they were firmer. To-day, Thursday, the demand was partially increased. American early in the week was in more demand and prices gave way. Business has since improved and last week's prices were resumed. Sea Island was in better request at unchanged rates. Futures opened dull and continued weak, prices declining 1-16d on Tuesday. Since then they have become active and the closing rate show 1-16d advance.

LONDON, March 18.—The Financier says the English subscription to the new French loan exceeded 60,000,000 pounds sterling.

It is reported that the new French loan has been covered forty times.

The Constitution.

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

With telegraphic service unequaled by any Southern paper; with trained Correspondents in every locality in which its readers are interested.

With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

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Daily Constitution		$10 00 a year.
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" "		2 50 3 months.
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" "		1 00 six months
" "	Clubs of 10	12 50 a year.
" "	Clubs of 20	20 00 "
Southern Cultivator		1 50 "
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Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address		2 50 for one year

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 19, 1881.

An important stage in the Cincinnati Southern road has been reached. The bill to authorize its sale or lease by the trustees has become a law, and it is believed the trustees will soon call for bids. Nothing is now lacking to determine the nature of the permanent control of the road except purchasers or long-term lessees. One or the other will soon be forthcoming, and then the work of giving the road proper southern connections will be begun in earnest.

The democrats of the senate will hereafter have five committees, instead of the three usually allotted to the minority. The fortunate chairmen of the five committees will be as follows: Mr. Johnston, private land claims; Mr. H. G. Davis, engrossed bills; Mr. Bayard, revolutionary claims; Mr. Harris, epidemic diseases, and Mr. Saulsbury, Nicaraguan canal. The other democratic senators will serve at the tail end of other committees.

Chattanooga, Indianapolis and Atlanta were made ports of delivery almost simultaneously. Surveyors of custom have been nominated for both Chattanooga and Indianapolis, but the port of Atlanta has no surveyor in sight. We are unable to account for the president's discrimination in this matter; but the probability is, the republicans of Atlanta have warmly presented the names of so many statesmen for the surveyorship that Mr. Windom and the president are puzzled. Let us hope the dead lock will soon be broken.

The Absurdities of a Corporation Man.

There is an old saying to the effect that the shoemaker should stick to his last, and the wisdom thereof has been illustrated in the attempt of Mr. Albert Fink to answer the argument of Judge Black in regard to the right of the state to regulate the railroads. Mr. Fink has been eminently successful in establishing the combination known as the pool, an elastic arrangement to destroy competition and to prevent railroad managers from destroying their own interests and the interests of the stockholders they represent; but when he comes to consider the rights of the people and the relations between the public and the corporations, his information goes astray. He neither understands nor appreciates the principle that underlies those relations, and he is not particularly averse to distorting facts. Judge Black showed that the trunk lines connecting the west with the seaboard imposed, annually, an enormous tax upon producers. In his reply, Mr. Fink assumes—and it is the wildest sort of assumption—that the only tax imposed upon production by the roads is the actual freight collected on produce shipped from the west. This is the logic of absurdity. Nobody knows better than Mr. Fink that the profit realized by farmers upon every pound of produce grown in this country depends upon the freight charges of the railway corporations. The price of grain is nominally fixed in Liverpool, but this price depends upon the charges for transporting it to the seaboard. But this is not all. The charges of the railroads fix the value of the crops, and upon the value of these depend in a great measure the value of the land which produces the crops.

Nobody knows better than Mr. Fink that the freight discriminations which these roads have the power to make, and which they do make, have the effect of destroying the profits of the farmers in their products, of reducing the value of real estate, and of destroying the value of all sorts of investments. That they do this, has been demonstrated time and again, and when it is done the oppression falls altogether upon the very people who have given these roads their franchise—their right to locate their lines and to run their trains. Mr. Fink need not think that his absurd arguments will have any effect. The corporations must be regulated by the government in their own interest and in the interest of the public.

The Organization of the Senate.

Simply from a partisan standpoint the failure of the democrats to retain the organization of the senate is no loss. The veto and executive power is republican, the house will doubtless be republican, and now that the senate is also republican, the responsibility of government is undivided. The republican party will, during the next two years, be held responsible for any extravagance, corruption or blunders that may occur in federal matters; for the entire administration of the government will soon be in their hands, and the people will hold them responsible for whatever occurs. The citizens who cares nothing for party may regret that there will no longer be an opposition senate to act as a check upon a majority not noted for conservatism or prudence, but the man who believes that the best interests of the republic are tied up in the undying principles of the democratic party cannot greatly regret that hereafter one party will have to answer for all the shortcomings of power. A divided administration is never desirable; either one party or the other should be wholly responsible to the people. That is the present situation. As to the patronage of the senate, it is simply too insignificant for consideration.

The democrats in this struggle have acted throughout with dignity and good sense. Having a majority of senators they tried to put the senate in working order; but when Mr. Hill succeeded in smoking out the Virginia senator, and the republicans refused to co-operate in an immediate organization, the democrats accepted the situation and prepared for minority representation on the committees. They did not bluster, or resort to dilatory tactics. They came down gracefully and promptly. They were in the right from the outset, and the republicans took a position to begin with that was untenable. When Mr. Mahone went over to the republicans for reasons best known to himself, the democrats accepted the adverse result, although by absenting themselves they could have prevented the senate from ever having a quorum for the transaction of business. With Mr. Mahone the republicans could muster but 38 senators, which is not a quorum. That the republicans would have resorted to this way of making a dead-lock is not to be doubted, for it has long been a favorite republican method, especially in the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. Conger or Mr. Frye. It is to the credit of the democrats that they tried nothing of the kind. They simply tried to organize the house when they thought, as they had every reason to think, they had a majority of the body. When they found they were in fact a minority through the vote of the vice-president and the shame of Mr. Mahone, they put no obstacle in the way of republican organization. This was sensible, right and in keeping with the character of the senate.

Our dispatches show that the end of the struggle was reached decently and in good order. Mr. Frye was sworn in, and then 37 republicans, 1 independent and the vice president constituted a majority which was entitled to, and which secured, the organization. The senate will remain republican until March 4, 1883.

The Mahone Business.

The endeavor of our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, to place the Mahone transaction upon high ground will inevitably fail for the simple reason that there is nothing lofty or patriotic in the attitude of the man and nothing really independent in his action. The fact that gave a tone of indignation to the remarks of Mr. Hill was not that Mahone was about to exercise his right to cast his vote as his conscience dictated, but that he was about to cast it as the result of a bargain which had been freely advertised and fully discussed in the republican papers. But for this we are confident Mr. Hill would have kept silent. As a democrat and a party man, he might have deplored the action of the Virginia readjuster, but he would never have subjected his motives to elaborate criticism on the floor of the senate.

Why should Mahone, a Virginia readjuster and an avowed democrat, desire the senate to be organized by the republicans? Was it because he thought it would be to the best interests of the whole country, or to the best interests of Virginia? We do not insist upon an answer from our esteemed Boston contemporary, because the inquiries themselves throw the absurdity of placing Mahone's action upon the high ground which the Herald would assign it. The organization of the senate by the republicans was no more a condition precedent to the welfare of the country, than its organization by the democrats, and Mahone's action must therefore be regarded as that of a mere politician, and in this view criticism is inevitable.

There is remarkable confusion in some of our Boston contemporary's comments upon the Mahone bargain—remarkable because it is unusual. The Herald says that the democratic party cannot be reformed, but must be beaten before the country can make any progress, therefore Mahone's action was patriotic. Perhaps it would puzzle our contemporary to show what progress the country has made or will make in the defeat of the democrats in the senate. But the Herald presently adds that "the success of the "Georgia anti-Bourbons shows that it is "not necessary to play the demagogue, or "to sacrifice principles to overthrow the "old dynasty." We can assure our contemporary that the democratic party has suffered no defeat in Georgia, and therefore we are unable to follow its reasoning.

Upon the whole, it is more just to all parties to give the right interpretation to the action of Mahone. The republicans lacked a vote and had patronage; Mahone had a vote and needed patronage. By Mahone's vote, the republicans have been enabled to organize the senate. So far as Mahone is concerned, this may be the end of the matter, but it is not the end of it so far as the republican party is concerned. The federal patronage in Virginia will have to be so adjusted and the influence of the administration so exercised as to give Mahone definite aid and support in his Virginia schemes. From a democratic standpoint, this is not at all important; from a republican point of view it is exceedingly important. The democrats have lost the organization of the senate, and that fact is not likely to render them inconsolable. The republicans have gained the organization, but in addition to this, they are compelled to pay Mahone the price of his vote, and this brings the party in line with the readjusters, and places it in the attitude of supporting and furthering a scheme to repudiate a portion of the Virginia debt. Our Boston contemporary will at once perceive that the greed of the politicians for small offices sometimes leads to serious complications of principles; for if the republican arguments are worth anything the question whether Virginia shall pay its debts does involve a principle. As matters stand the republican party is pledged, as the Herald will see, to aid Mahone in his Virginia schemes, and if the Mahone faction in Virginia is successful a portion of Virginia's debt will be repudiated.

Occasionally an Ohio man sticks his head in the white house and runs off with an office like a town cow with a bundle of fodder.

The New York Tribune says the Ponca question is too small a one for republicans to rend their shirts about. Precisely so; To a machine republican—to those who met to honor Dorsey for the tact with which he distributed a corruption fund in Indiana—the style in which the Poncas were robbed and outraged, blundering as it was, is a subject of congratulation. The Tribune may be sure that no republican will rend his shirt about a people who are considered the legitimate prey of republican knaves.

Gorham is thinking about exhibiting his readjuster under a tent. Barnum, however, is ahead, as usual. He has a boil on exhibition.

The Boston Herald is looking for Postmaster-General James to break up the star-route jobbery. Has the Herald ever been disappointed about little reforms of this kind? If not it may as well order a mourning robe. The jobbers and corruptionists will control congress and congress will control the postmaster general.

Mahone seems to be a sort of oleomargerine statesman.

The south has a good deal to learn in the way of culture and morality. In five years one New Hampshire judge has decreed two hundred and twenty-seven divorces—not counting the nice people who divorce themselves with knives, pistols, meat-axes, shot-guns and poison.

Mr. Blaine knew the American people were in a state of bitter grief over the czar's death, because he saw the statement in an Ohio newspaper.

Mr. Aldrich is to be given a dinner. The friends of Mr. Aldrich should remember that even Schurz is to be given a dinner. This shows that there is precious small honor in a dinner unless—well, unless each guest finds a ten dollar bill wrapped up in his napkin.

The Cincinnati Enquirer desires to know if a recent contribution of $12 came from the late secretary of the treasury. No, indeed, dear sir. A nickel would cover and conceal thirty-seven such consciences as the one which the late secretary of the treasury had in his employ.

The bumble-bee banks are writing to Mr. Windom explaining that they were not mad with the treasury department, but with the Carlisle amendment. Just as if anybody cared who the bumble-bee banks were mad with. There is one fact they may store in their minds, however, to-wit, that they will have to eat a good deal of humble-pie over the three per cent funding bill.

As the leader of the republican readjusters Gorham deserves praise.

When Editor Medill becomes excited in regard to the integrity of the Nation, he prefaces all his arguments with "viz" This is rapidly developing into a habit, and before long we shall expect a poem from his prolific pen as full of vizzes as a quart of champagne is of fizzes.

The republican readjusters at the north are copiously vindicating Mahone.

The Boston Herald hints that there are too many signs of a bargain for the Mahone business to smell well. And yet the Herald is as proud of the result as if the whole affair had taken place in Editor Haskell's woodshed.

To Mr. Schurz—Sir: Did baked beans ever vindicate anybody? Enclosed please find our address. Yours.

The newspaper Philistines have not succeeded in suppressing Colonel Hamilton Griffin. He performs the difficult part of Miss Mollie Anderson's step-pa at the door—and please don't allow it to escape your memory.

The young scratchers are allowing their claws to grow again. Four years hence these claws will be extracted for the fourth time by the machine. The young scratchers are enabled to kick up a good deal of dust, but they are very mild when the machine with its brass band drives along.

IN GENERAL.

—Michael Bakunin was the father of nihilism.

—This will not be a gay cabinet. The wives of the new officers do not love society.

—Mrs. Garfield, the elder, and her grandchildren will spend the summer at Mentor.

—Lent is the season in which Christians are supposed to go into dry dock for repairs.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks it must be a sublime spectacle to see Mahone holding a caucus by himself.

—All the states along the Atlantic coast except Delaware and Florida contain more females than males.

—Lieutenant Freddie Grant still entertains the idea that he is the czarevitch of this country.

—The Hebrew or Purim ball in New York brought $21,000 profit, to go to the Hebrew benevolent and orphan societies.

—Senator Hill's favorite song is, 'Oh, kiss me quick and go, Mahoney.'—New York Herald.

—"They sell 'pure skunk oil' for rheumatism at Lewiston, Maine." Just one sniff will make the most rheumaticy pair of legs run away with celerity.

—As soon as Mrs. Garfield gets time to breathe a little she will, say the lady correspondents, give some nice little entertainments.

—Joshua L. Smith, a farmer of Fond du Lac, aged ninety-nine years, committed suicide recently because he had sworn never to live to be a hundred.

—Dr. Loring, Dr. Felton and Old-Man-Who-Tried-to-Raise-Tea are thought to be about neck and neck in the race for the agricultural bureau.

—Mrs. Garfield does not care much for society and the president does. Mrs. Garfield's manner is cheerful and kind, without being gushing or strained.

—Now we have it. "The Boers are so dictatorial that peace is impossible." The idea of a man being dictatorial in his own door yard is distasteful to John Bull.

—Kate Field's "Silent Song" is a style of singing that commends itself warmly to every one that has ever heard the average young lady sing.

—Alexander III. has already so many trusty assistants about him to conduct the business of the empire that there is really nothing left for him to do officially, except to act as a target.

—The Ames family don't seem to have been represented at the inauguration, nor to have waited on President Garfield since. Possibly they have 329 reasons for staying away.

—Alexander III. should remember the old epigram, "Russia is a despotism tempered with assassination." The milder the rule the less danger that the ruler will be "tempered" by bullet or bombshell.

—Twenty years ago General Garfield and a professor discussed for an entire week, before a "dense audience," the origin of man. The density must have been in the stupidity of the audience.

—All the New England senators except those from Vermont have signed a recommendation for Dr. Loring for commissioner of agriculture. The Vermonters are reported to favor the retention of Mr. LeDuc.

—There appears to be a revival of the opposition to Stanley Matthews, led by Senator Edmunds and joined by Judge Davis, who generally co-operates with Edmunds.

—Dr. John Hall says that you can never speak with much confidence of a man's future until you see what kind of a wife he gets. But suppose he remains a widower all his life?

—The news of the assassination of the czar was such a terrible shock to this country that it caused at least 50,000 women to simultaneously exclaim: "I do wonder if the man who is to succeed him is married!"

—Westward the star of empire takes its way and it may interest those who like to keep track of great movements to know that the center of population shifts just forty-five feet towards the setting sun every twelve hours.

—The establishment of a new cotton port at Garston, Lancashire, with almost nominal port charges, in order to avoid the charges at Liverpool, is a significant fact, and the moral may yet extend to other ports and other trades

—Alexander's widow has had so much experience in one way and another that she will not be inconsolable if the pension for her future be sufficient. If she can't stand it she might come over and tackle our secretary of the navy.

—The man who sued a theater manager at St. Louis because the best seats for a certain performance, though advertised to be put on sale at an hour when he was there to buy, had already been put into the hands of speculators, has gained a verdict of $500.

—Senator Conkling is reported to have said: "Gentlemen, I may not live to see it; my children may not live to see it; but my children's children will live to see Chicago the greatest city on the face of the earth!"

—The socialists of New York and Chicago, who fire off paper bombshells at a dead emperor, with an ocean and five thousand miles intervening, are, at any rate, doing a safe albeit ridiculous business. They are not likely to be mistaken for the nihilists.

Hill and Mahone.

New York Tribune, rep.

Mahone has acted on the democracy like a glass bomb.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

Mahone is a small man, but he casts a very large vote in the senate.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

Senator Hill could not have done Mahone more injury had he hit him with a nitro glycerine bomb.

Philadelphia Times, ind.

Those who are now trading with Mahone will some day find out that he doesn't pay a hundred cents on the dollar.

Philadelphia Chronicle, dem.

Hill exhorted Mahone as a Virginian, etc. Is a Virginian better than anybody else? A mad senator ought not to be silly.

New York Evening Express, dem.

Mahone seems determined to extinguish himself, like Denis Kearney, far the most respectable and worthy man of the two.

Brooklyn Eagle, dem.

Senator Mahone has taken his place for good on the republican side of the senate. His presence there will not be free from embarrassment to his associates, for it will be in exceedingly bad taste to denounce "the debt repudiating democracy" and the "rebel brigadiers," within ear shot of Senator Mahone, of Virginia.

Louisville Courier Journal, dem.

Now let the republicans take Mahone, and with him the senate, and joy go with them. Our notion is that they will be sick of their bargain before they are quit of it.

It will disgust sensible people.
It will reunite the Virginia democrats.
It will fail to materialize to any considerable extent when the coming republican faction fight arrives.

St. Louis Republican, dem.

We do not think Mahone's example, coupled with his experience, will provoke imitation. Southern democrats may turn republicans, but they will do so in manly fashion. They will not climb into office as democrats, and by democratic votes, and then kick down the ladder by which they rose. The wonder is how a gentleman and soldier like Mahone could reconcile himself to a line of conduct of such exceedingly questionable character. But human nature, particularly when contaminated by politics, is past all understanding.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

It is refreshing to see Ben Hill assuming his rightful place as the leader of his party in the senate. He is a natural leader, and came to the senate with the best of intentions, but he appeared to other democrats less ardent than himself to go, upon occasion, too far and too fast. There was a bevy of northern democrats in the senate who persuaded him to muzzle himself for their benefit, and for the last two years he has not risen to his feet without keeping his eye on them, and holding himself in readiness to subside whenever they shook their heads. His northern mentors are now there to control him, for, save Pendleton and Voorhees, the north has no senators who would control him if they could, and that worthy pair could not if they would. Thurman, Randolph, Eaton, Kernan, McDonald, all are gone, and Hill comes charging to the front with none to molest or make him afraid. His onslaught on Mahone was a remarkable performance, and foreshadows an exhibition of a good deal of genuine democratic feeling in the hitherto staid and solemn senate. It is singular, however, that he should berate Mahone for not voting with the democrats, when the gentleman and his followers have formally been read out of the democratic party. The national democratic committee took especial pains at a certain stage of the late campaign to recognize the so-called debt payers as the only real democracy of Virginia, and Mahone owes no allegiance to democracy now. As Mahone's co-operation is now valuable, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to speak him fair; but as Hill is now in the lead, coercion is the order of the day. There will shortly be other democrats guilty of irregularities, and it is to be hoped he will bear down on them with all the force of which he is master.

Mummery in the Camp.

Washington Letter in Augusta Chronicle.

The pending contest in the senate looking to rival organizations reveals unfortunately the truth of what has been so often expressed that the democratic party is still an organized irresolution. Just because the "courtesy and precedent of the senate" demands it, Mr. Pendleton has been made chairman of the caucus. He is misplaced. On Friday last he fairly squatted under the special pleading of Sherman, Ferry and Conkling, while Senator Hill came to his rescue, took charge of the matter, rolled back the tide of argument, and fairly spiked the big guns that had demolished Pendleton at the first broadside. No man in public life, save Newton Booth, has, in my memory, fallen so far short of friendly expectation as Mr. Pendleton. And yet, "by courtesy," he has become the democratic leader in a most important crisis! I am afraid our party is somewhat in the condition that Austria was when Napoleon loomed up in France and Italy as the iconoclast of convention and tradition. Our party has within it imperishable elements and more tenacity than a grizzly bear. It can stand more defeats and blunders and survive them smilingly than any other faction known to fable or history. What it wants is a good shaking inside, sometimes called a purge. More than all it needs some man of men to take the lead of it and clip off the rotten branches of pigmy politicians, precedent, convention and deportment. It requires a man of the helm who has proved in his own career the ability to conduct operations on a grand scale to final success. I do believe that had Senator Brown, in spite of paralyzing "courtesy," been constituted the chairman of the caucus, and Senator Hill the advocate in chief of caucus determinations, the old party would be "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." You cannot imagine what lack of discipline there is, and it is pitiful to see how a group of small men disturb and embarrass, by their petty jealousies and selfish greed, the symmetry and mechanism of the whole organization. How long this will progress, God knows; but so long as it does have vitality, we shall ever be near the winning post and ever stumbling on the path; we shall have the trophy almost within our clutch and yet always escape its possession. This may not please some people. I should be sorry if it did. Reform not only needs agitation, but it also seriously needs an agitator. I hate to see the democracy so wounded by mummery inside the camp, and the sooner we rid ourselves of it the sooner shall we deserve the plaudits of the people and command their dominant suffrage.

Not a Romanoff.

New York Evening Post.

In speaking yesterday of the late czar and his family as of the Romanoff dynasty the Evening Post followed the common practice, but it is timely and to many will be interesting to explain that the practice is not a correct one.

The Czar Alexander II. was in fact the head of one of the junior branches of the Oldenburgh or Holstein family. He was, strictly speaking, no more a Romanoff than Queen Victoria is a Stuart. The male line of the Romanoffs ended with the Czar Peter II. in 1727. The females became extinct with the Empress Elizabeth in 1761. Her elder sister had married Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein Gottorp, and their son, the worthless Peter III., succeeded Elizabeth, and was the first czar of the new line of Oldenburgh. His wife, Katherine of Anhalt, succeeded him, and became the great Czarina Katherine II Their only legitimate issue was the Czar Paul, who was murdered in 1801. He was father of the Czars Alexander I. and Nicholas I., and grandfather of the present numerous imperial family.

The family of the Scandinavian Rurik, after ruling over the Russias for more than seven hundred years, became extinct in its principal line in 1597. The last czar of that race was Theodore, son of Ivan the terrible. During the troublesome times that followed his death the numerous junior branches of the line of Rurik were passed over, and in 1613 Michael Romanow was elected czar by the boyards and prelates. From him descended all the czars until 1727-1761, when the line entirely failed. The Romanows or Romanoffs were old Moscow boyards, and, with several other Russian powerful families, claimed descent from Andrew Kabyla, a chief of the thirteenth century.

Among them were the Scheremetews, the Bourtelines, the Saboorows, the Pletschiews, the Kalitchews Saltikows and other still extant Russian noble houses. None of them attained the rank of princes, but they were mostly inscribed in the golden or velvet book by Ivan III. The Russian princes descended from Rurik still number more than forty families. Among them are the Gortchakows, Barlatinskis, Dolgoroukis Kozlovskis and Krapatkines. After them come the seven princely families still extant of the race of Guedemine, and kin to the Jagelliom kings of Poland. Then follow the princes of foreign extraction—Georgian, Circassian and Tartar by descent some eight families and after these about fifteen princely familis inscribed in the velvet book since the ascent of Peter the Great, beginning with the Menschikows (or Menschizoff) and ending with Orloffs, raised to the rank of princes in 1839. The Russian counts, barons and untitled boyards make up the rest of the Russian nobles.

The Cotton Exposition.

Knoxville Tribune.

The cotton exposition to be opened in Atlanta this fall is attracting attention from all quarters.

New York Evening Express.

An interesting exhibition, and one that will doubtless be of considerable value to the south, is the International cotton exposition, which is to begin in Atlanta in October, and continue for two months. It will consist of all sorts of cotton, cotton products, and cotton machinery, more especially that relating to the picking and cultivation of cotton, and one of the adjuncts will be a field of cotton in cultivation. The capital stock is $100,000, of which $54,500 is already subscribed, Georgia contributing $35,000. The contemplation of such an exposition is another instance of the recuperation that is going on in the southern states. One of its effects, of course, will be to bring a large number of northern people to Atlanta, and their visits may result in as much practical good as did that of the Seventy-first regiment to New Orleans. There is no doubt that were northern armers and manufacturers better acquainted with the condition of the south at the present time there would be a larger stream of immigration that way, despite the efforts of radical speakers and writers to direct it westward. Since the war the south has proved itself an integral part of the United States by going earnestly to work to mend its shattered fortunes, and this proposed cotton exposition is one of the results of an honorable struggle that is bringing its fruition.

An Exaggerated Peach Orchard.

Chicago Times.

There is an exaggerated peach orchard down east, called Delaware, and it has been pleased to take notice of the departure of Mr. Hayes from Washington. The peach orchard doesn't like Mr. Hayes on account of the method by which he reached his exalted station, and it solemnly resolved, therefore, its "stern probation of the great fraud perpetrated on this day four years ago in the inauguration of a man as president of the United States who was not elected to that office, by which fraudulent act the people of the country were deprived of their honest choice." But nobody ever heard that the peach crop failed on account of this fraud, and Delaware, therefore, ought not to be unhappy.

His Easter Trowsers.

Chicago Tribune.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Whitelaw Reid's Easter pants will be mauve colored, with a thirteen-inch spring over the instep, and a pocket in the rear for a plug of tobacco. We print this for the information of wild western journalists who may want to get themselves up in style when the daisies begin to nod.

Senator Gordon's Successor.

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

By the way, I heard it said in Senator Gordon's presence the other day, to which I think he gave his assent, that when he resigned his seat in the senate from Georgia, he had not the least idea that Brown was to be appointed in his place and was as much taken by surprise as anybody.

Secretary Windom.

Philadelphia Times.

Senator Windom is an abler man than he is generally esteemed. He is one of the most intelligent but inobtrusive of our public men, and he will be a bulwark for the government against the insidious and desperate encroachments of corporate powers.

Not Observant.

Boston Post.

General Grant says he walked about the streets of St. Petersburg alone, and saw no signs of discontentment. The general is quite apt to overlook such signs. There were plenty of them in this country between the years 1872 and 1876, but he appeared not to observe them.

Fred Douglass in the District.

Washington Post.

The reappointment of Marshal Douglass, which has already been decided upon, is neither opposed nor indorsed by any reputable element in the district.

—In a western paper we observe: Mr. George F. Helderle, of Peru, Indiana, says that he had suffered very much with Rheumatism and used many remedies without benefit. St. Jacobs Oil gave him the relief sought.

—The president's two elder sons, who are staying at Colonel Rockwell's, in Washington, Mrs. Rockwell being a sister of Mrs. Garfield, are besieged for their influence by young men with whom they have been schoolmates and who crave positions. About forty letters per day are received by these boys.

Looking Through a Telescope.

Large crowds were observed last week gathered around a Telescope man at the corner of Eighth and Market streets. Our reporter stopped to ascertain the cause of so much excitement, paid his five cents for a look and discovered across the face of the moon at which the "scope" was pointed, "Best thing for a Cold—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup" He just concluded that Dr. Bull was a high old advertiser, and that Bull's Cough Syrup was the best thing out. Some one had stuck a strip with those words across the end of the glass.—Philadelphia, Pa., Traveler.

—The precautions taken in Prussia to guard against trichinæ in swine are exceedingly careful and thorough. Berlin is divided into districts, each of which has its separate inspector of swine's meat, an official who is held to strict accountability. In Königsberg there is an establishment in which the meat infected with the dreaded parasite, after being cut into small pieces, is boiled for twelve hours, and then subjected to the action of chemicals that reduce it to a powder.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. Sold at 25 cts. a box everywhere.
699 jan30—d&w3m bot col fol pure rd mat

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CELERY

As a Remedy for Nervous Diseases.

WHAT THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SAY ABOUT IT,

—AND—

The Good Results Attending Its Use

—IN—

Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sleeplessness and Paralysis.

CELERY has come into pubulc notice within the last few years as a nervine, but scientific experiments and experience have proved beyond a doubt that it controls nervous irritation and periodic nervous and sick headaches to a marked degree

Brown-Sequard says that Celery contains more nerve food than any other vegetable or substance found in nature. Celery was first discovered and used as a nervine by French physicians about 1867. But a combination of the EXTRACT OF CELERY AND CHAMOMILE, which has been but recently introduced to the profession and the public by Dr. C. W. Benson, has produced such marvelous results in curing nervousness and headaches, and especially nervous and sick headaches, neuralgia, paralysis, indigestion and sleeplessness, that it has excited public attention and newspaper comments, and many physicians have tested the merits of this preparation with the best results, as quoted below from a few:

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

"Dr. Benson's preparation of Celery and Chamomile for nervous diseases is the most important addition made to the materia medica in the last quarter of century."—Dr. J. W. J. Englar, of Baltimore.

"These Pills are invaluable in nervous diseases."—Dr. Hammond, of New York.

"Dr. Benson's Pills are worth their weight in gold in nervous and sick headache."—Dr. A. H. Schlichter, of Baltimore.

"Dr. Benson's Pills for the cure of neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, of Christiansburg, Va.

These Pills are a special preparation, only for the cure of special diseases, as named, and for these diseases they are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, sleeplessness and indigestion, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, postage free. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 106 North Eutaw st., Baltimore.

Atlanta Depot at LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR'S Drug Store, corner of Pryor and Decatur streets. mch19—tf top 5th col 2dp

—The Ponca question has panned out well for the Boston restaurants and hotel keepers. Mr. Schurz is to be publicly dined there one week and Senator Dawes the next. Whatever may be the fate of the Poncas, the two men who have quarreled over them are not to go hungry.

Hundreds of Men, Women and Children Rescued from beds of pain, sickness and almost death and made strong and hearty by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth. You can find these in every community—Post. See advertisement.
mar16—d1m tues thur sat &wky1m 2dp

—Savini declined a banquet tendered jointly to him and Thomas W. Keene by a Chicago club. Keene is a western actor of considerable ability, and this season has been traveling as a star. His manager resorts to every conceivable means of advertising him, and Salvini regarded the supper as simply one of these devices. Separate banquets were given.

—The Bernhardt furore is at an end, but the demand for Coussens' Lightning Liniment continues, because it cures Rheumatism,
mar19—d1w sat tues thurs&w1t

—Genevieve Ward, the actress, demands separate sleeping cars for women. "I think it is perfectly shocking," she says, "the way ladies and men are huddled together like animals in these sleeping cars, with nothing but a curtain hanging between them. It shocks a modest woman frightfully to have to endure this ordeal. Where is the much vaunted decency of the American people, that it does not rise against this infringement of propriety and self-respect?"

The People's World-wide Verdict.

Burnett's Cocoaine has been sold in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and the best.

—Monopolies are becoming so dangerous in this country that it will soon be so that the man who scratches his back against a telegraph pole without first asking Jay Gould's permission will be liable to arrest for trespass.

Dr. Wm. Alex. Greene,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Writes: * * * I have tested the virtues and efficiency of COLDEN'S **Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef** in my private practice in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE and NERVOUS AFFLICTIONS, and have found it the best remedy I ever used.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents.
204 june11—d&wky1y in fol rd mat A

—Our late census shows that there are in this country about 890,000 more men than women. The last census of Great Britain and Ireland shows that there are in the United Kingdom just about the same excess of women over men. The Indianapolis Journal suggests, here is a grand opportunity for the operation of an international society to restore the equilibrium of population.

Thrown Out.

Impurities in the Blood from a Disordered Liver, that cause Headaches, Sour Stomach, Belchings, Vomiting, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Ague, Nervous and Bilious Fevers are increased by the use of drugs. Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad drives all these from the system and cures. mar13—d&w1w

—There is some little criticism in Washington on Mrs. Hayes's conduct upon the part of Mrs. Grant's friends. They allege that etiquette requires that the wife of the incoming president should invite the wife of the retiring president to ride to the capitol with her on the day of the inauguration, and that Mrs. Hayes forgot that duty on the 4th of March, 1877, and on the 4th of March, 1881, she invited Mrs. Garfield to accompany her, when the invitation should have come from Mrs Garfield.

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P. 109 aug9 d1y

W. S. BELL & BRO.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS,
Coal and Wood.
Also, Contractors and Builders,
157 Decatur and 19 N. Pryor Streets.

THE ABOVE FIRM HAVING REMOVED their stock of Lumber to No. 157 Decatur street, thereby securing more room and a permanent location, are now prepared to accommodate all who wish anything in our line, and will say to those who wish to build, that you can save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere. We will take pleasure in serving you.
mar4 d3m

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.

The verdict of each one present was: "It is the best thing yet."

Friday and Saturday, March 18 and 19. SATURDAY MATINEE.

The Latest and Greatest Success,

SAMUEL OF POSEN

THE

COMMERCIAL DRUMMER.

The new American Comedy-Drama, by George H. Jessop, in 3 acts, will be given by the inimitable Comedian, in the title role,

M. B. CURTIS.

Assisted by a first class company, the one that played this charming production since the beginning through the large northern cities. Prices as usual. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's Music Store.
389 mar13 d5t—13 15 17 18 19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Manhattan Fire Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
On the 31st day of December, 1880.

Cash Capital paid up	$250,000 00
ASSETS.	
United States Bonds, market value	$323,000 00
All other Stocks and Bonds, market value	20,100 00
Cash in Bank and Office	55,782 60
All other Assets	342,660 05
Total Assets	$741,542 65
LIABILITIES.	
Unpaid claims	$75,250 47
Amount necessary to re-insure outstanding risks	294,064 63
Total Liabilities	$369,307 10
Total Income	$314,705 41
Total Expenditures	357,026 71

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.

Andrew J. Smith, President and Louis P. Carman, Secretary of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, of New York, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition and affairs of the said Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, December 31, 1880, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief.

ANDREW J. SMITH, President.
LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March A. D., 1881.

JOHN A. HILLERY,
A Commissioner for the State of Georgia in the City of New York.

Sworn to before me March 18, 1881.

JOEL HURT,
Notary Public Fulton County.
J. S. RAINE, General Agent.
mch19—d1t

Bowker Fertilizer Co.

Represented in Atlanta by

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,
27 Marietta Street,

Are offering their Special Fertilizers, known as the

Stockbridge Manures

to the Farmers, Gardeners and Florists for the first time. Their

Cotton Fertilizer

is peculiarly adapted to Cotton and highly indorsed. Call early and get it.
mar19—d1w&w1t

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF the city engineer on the following work until Monday, the 21st, at 5 o'clock p. m.:

450 lineal feet, 3x3 sewer.
3,000 lineal feet, 26 inch sewer.
2,000 lineal feet, 20 inch sewer.
1,500 lineal feet, 15 inch sewer.
2,000 lineal feet, 12 inch sewer.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the city engineer's office. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

T. J. BOYD,
Chm'n Com. on Sewers and Drains.
mar16 d5t

SEALED BIDS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF the City Engineer until 5 p.m. Monday, the 21st March, 1881, for the city Night Soil, to be delivered by the city wagons and carts at any point or points within a radius of three miles of the center of the city, bids to specify the amount to be paid per load, both wagon and cart.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

mar16 5t JOHN BERKELE, Chairman Street Committee.

Improved Positive-Motion Looms

WITH HEAD MOTION FOR 2 TO 20 HARnesses. Weave 1 to 6 webs Cotton, Woolen or Jute goods, from 5 to 200 inches wide, and with our large cops or bobbins a girl can run 4 web Looms (equal to 8 Looms), and will produce two to three times more Duck, Sheetings, Seamless Bags, Crash, Towels, Blankets, Hose, Osnaburgs, Jeans, &c., than any other Looms

JAQUARD LOOMS

Of All Kinds.

—ALSO,—

Cop Winding and Spool Winding Machines.

J. & W. LYALL,
540 TO 546 WEST 23D ST. NEW YORK.
mar17 d1m fri sun wed&wky1m

International Cotton Exposition

Oct. 5th, 1881, to Jan. 1st, 1882.

Oglethorpe Park, Atlanta, Ga.—Competitive Test of Cotton Production.

IT HAVING BEEN DECIDED THAT $2,000 IN cash shall be given in premiums during the exposition for results obtained in a competitive test of cotton production, said test to be made after such method of culture as each contestant shall select for himself, and under the management of a superintendent and upon a tract of suitable land near to the exposition grounds, this is to give notice to all persons desiring to enter the competition that:

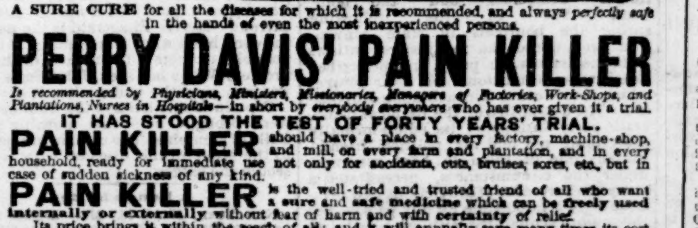
1. The competition is open to all cotton producers of the south;
2. The premiums will be awarded for such practical exposition of culture and results as will afford example and information to cotton producers;
3. The rules and regulations are already formulated by a competent committee and may be had on application to the secretary.

H. I. KIMBALL, Chm'n Ex. Com.
JOHN W. RYCKMAN, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga. mar16 d6t wkly2t

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX
Columbus, Ga.
SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
BALL SEWING THREAD
1878 1879
Production Doubled. Again Doubled.
feb1—d1y tues thur sun

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



A SURE CURE for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always *perfectly safe* in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-Shops, and Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

PAIN KILLER should have a place in every factory, machine-shop, and mill, on every farm and plantation, and in every household, ready for immediate use not only for accidents, cuts, bruises, sores, etc., but in case of sudden sickness of any kind.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want a sure and safe medicine which can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief.

Its price brings it within the reach of all; and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills. For sale by all druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
000 may27—d1y thur sat tues &wky1 eow nx read mat

Twenty-first Annual Statement of the
WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Net Assets, December 31, 1879	$5,328,224 72
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR:	
For Premiums	$1,016,002 66
For Interest	325,490 17
	$6,669,717 55
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Claims by Death	$329,955 98
Matured and Discounted Endowments	163,854 51
Surrendered Policies, Cash Dividends and Return Premiums	435,081 07
Annuities	2,623 98
Total paid Policy holders	931,465 51
Taxes	6,977 25
Commuted Commissions	22,659 38
Profit and Loss	41,976 05
Dividends to Stockholders	8,925 00
Expenses—Rent, Commissions, Salaries, Postage, Advertising, Medical Examinations, etc	169,514 99
	$1,181,518 21
Net Assets, December 31, 1880	$5,488,199 34

mar19—d1t

ASSETS.	
U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks	$1,492,786 43
Bonds and Mortgages	3,124,623 02
Real Estate	493,822 92
Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Co	318,207 77
Loans and Collaterals	34,025 14
Agents' Balances	24,731 16
	$5,488,199 34
Add excess of market value of Stocks over cost	$194,663 57
Interest accrued and due and unpaid	37,177 18
Deferred and Unpaid Premiums, less 20 per cent	120,434 89
Gross Assets, December 31, 1880	$5,840,714 88
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve by N. Y. standard	$4,819,583 64
Unsettled Claims	63,845 04
Premiums paid in advance	8,495 21
Unpaid Dividends to Stockholders	113 75
Salaries, Rent, etc	2,291 65
Surplus as regards Policy holders	946,385 58
	$5,840,714 88

GEO. I. THOMAS, General Agent.

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881—131st Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH, HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail. Addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 212 Broadway, New York, Or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
mar8—d&wtil apr12

30th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
In the city of Louisville, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 31st, 1881

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st, rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

MARCH DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes.	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to **R. M. BOARDMAN,** Courier-Journal building **Louisville, Ky.,** or **T. J. COMMERFORD, 212** Broadway, **New York.**
mar—d1w tues thur sa&w3w st&

Willard Hotel Lottery Postponed

TO APRIL 7, 1881.

FOR A FULL DRAWING

THE DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE AT LOUISVILLE, KY., under authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the absolute control of disinterested commissioners appointed by the act.

LIST OF PRIZES:

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture.	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
One Residence on Green Street	15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $20	10,000
One Set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One Fine Piano	500
One Handsome Silver Tea Set	100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $35	350
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
AMOUNTING TO	$369,850.

Whole Tickets, $8; Halves, $4; Quarters, $2.

Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order, Registered Mail.

Responsible agents wanted at all points. For particulars giving full information and for tickets, address W. C. D. WHIPS, WILLARD HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY.
jan25—d1m tues thur sat then d2taw tues thur tilapr6 &wky9w

Atlanta Health Institute

Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,
No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute of its kind South where the sick can be assured of receiving scientific treatment at the hands of regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians, and without fear of having their bodies and minds poisoned and deluded by murderous doses or infinitesimally medicated sugar pills. The success of carrying out in Practice a System of Medication based on the principle of the "Vis Medecatrix Naturæ," can be fully attested by over TWO THOUSAND PATIENTS treated and restored to health by the Physicians of this Institute within the last twelve years.

Refers with permission to a few of our former patients; Hon. M. G. Dobbins and family, Cartersville, Ga.; J. G. Shaw, Esq., Adairsville, Ga.; Hon. Perino Brown and lady, T. J. Pitchtower, Esq., Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons, Judge John T. Hall and family, Hon. M. T. Castleberry and family, Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel A. Maxwell, Charlotte, N. C.; T. C. Mosby, Esq., Greenfield, Tenn; Prof. J. S. Gibson, Culpeper, Va.; Colonel A. H. Roberts, Pensacola, Fla.

For particulars address
nov7 1y 2p DR. U. O. ROBERTSON

Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co.



SAW-MILLS.

We make five sizes, from the largest MAMMOTH to the smallest PLANTATION. Price latter, without saw, $200. Parkhurst and Reeder HEAD-BLOCKS, SHINGLE-MACHINES, CORD-WOOD MILLS, SWING-SAWS, EDGERS, SAW MILL SUPPLIES. Send for circulars.

Kingsland & Ferguson Mfg. Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
dec21—d3m

State of Georgia, Fulton County—To the Superior Court of said County:

THE PETITION OF ROBERT J. LOWRY, J. W. Goldsmith, J. M. Goldsmith, T. D. Meador and C. D. Meador, respectfully shows that your petitioners have associated themselves together and desire an order of incorporation, declaring them a body corporate, under the corporate name of "The Clark Seed-Cotton Cleaner Manufacturing Company," for the term of twenty years with the privilege of renewal.

The object of said association and the particular business to be carried on under said name is, manufacturing and selling Clark's Patent Seed-Cotton Cleaner, anywhere in the State of Georgia, that they may choose, at such prices as may be fixed and determined upon.

The capital to be employed and actually paid in, in carrying out the objects of said association is twenty-five thousand dollars, to be increased to one hundred thousand dollars, at the option of said association. The principal place of doing business to be in the City of Atlanta, in said county.

Your petitioners desire corporate authority to govern themselves by such rules and by laws as they may see proper not inconsistent with the laws of said state, and power to purchase, hold, and enjoy all property, both real and personal, and to make all contracts necessary to the successful carrying out of the objects of such association, to sue and be sued, and to have and use a common seal.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that an order be passed by the Court in conformity with this petition.

CANDLER & THOMSON,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Georgia, Fulton County:

I, C. H. Strong, Clerk of the Superior Court in and for said county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing petition is a true extract from the minutes of said Court.

This 11th day of February, A. D., 1881.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
feb12—d1aw4w sat

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars
sep20—d1y wed fri sun

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME AT 8 per cent interest on first-class improved real estate security in city of Atlanta.

W. WOODS WHITE,
State Agt. Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Office No. 24 Peachtree, Atlanta.
mch18—d1t sat tues thur sat 2d p 8th col

TRUNKS.

TRUNKS AND VALISES—92 WHITEHALL street—If you want your Trunk or Valise repaired and covered come to the old reliable Atlanta Trunk Factory, 92 Whitehall street. Lieberman & Kaufmann. Called for and delivered free of charge. mar12—d1w top col

WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, OF Greenesboro, Ga., desires a situation; is willing to make himself useful. He can give the best reference as to character, etc. Address Post-Office Box 54, Greenesboro, Ga. mar18 d3t

WANTED—5 OR 6 GOOD, COMPETENT Carpenters to work on cars. Apply to R. Schmidt, Agent Central Railroad. mar18 d2t

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN 30 YEARS OF age, well acquainted in Georgia and other southern states, who has good business qualifications and experience, desires a situation as traveling salesman for some good northern or southern mercantile house. Satisfactory references given. Address at once H. J. O. Atlanta mar18 1w

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—ONE WITH husband, to take care of stock and do general work preferred. Anthony Murphy. mar17 dtf

WANTED AT ONCE—ONE FIRST CLASS Carriage Trimmer. N. C. Spence 45 and 47 Decatur street. mar15 dtf—tues wed sat

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT No. 20, McPherson Barracks. mar17 d3t

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR SELL WILD Lands and Mining Interests, Farms or City Property, call and see I. Y. Sawtell. Real Estate Agent, No. 50 Marietta street. 122 nov7—d&wtf

WANTED—THREE IRISH WOMEN TO DO chamber work. Apply at Kimball House. Must be well recommended. feb22—dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NO. 424 PEACHTREE STREET—Two story 8-room house, elegantly furnished. First-class property. N. R. Fowler, Real Estate Agent, 41 Broad street. mch15—tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLEASE TO CALL AND GET OUR PRICES before ordering your Spring Carriages. Curtis & Weitzell, 85 and 87 Peachtree street. mch14—tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARness, good and cheap, 43 Whitehall street. mar18 tf

A GOOD BUSINESS—I AM OFFERING FOR sale my property, consisting of a well equipped Planing Mill, 2 Run Corn Mill, Cotton Ginning Machinery, etc., etc. This business is now paying over sixty per cent. on investment. It is the best stand in the state. Will be sold at a bargain. Address W. W. Pearce, Cuero, Texas. mar18 1w

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY COWS, Calves and Bulls thoroughly acclimated, and choice animals. Anthony Murphy, Atlanta, Ga. mar16 dtf

ALL STYLES OF BUGGIES AND CARriages at bottom prices. Curtis & Weitzell, 85 and 87 Peachtree street. mch15—tf

AUCTION SALES.

10 O'CLOCK THIS DAY WE WILL SELL in front 21 Marietta street, 2 Carpets, 2 Bed-room Suits, Cook Stoves, Lot Tools, Books etc. Also 1 Box Spring French Mattress, 1 W. & W. Sewing Machine, 1 Clothes Chest, and other desirable goods. D. P. Ellis & Co. mar19—d1t

BEING OBLIGED TO HAVE MONEY, I WILL sell those two fine stores on Whitehall street Nos. 70 and 72, to the highest bidder, on the 24th day of March, at 10 o'clock. Save your money for a good investment. F. D. Thurman. mar4—d&w til mar24

BOARD.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD. Table board also. 108 Marietta street. mar19—d1t

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Auction! Auction!

At 21 Marietta Street,
Saturday, March 19, 1881
$1,000 WORTH
Ready Made Clothing.
CLOSING SALE,
Coats, Vests, Pants, etc.

All must be sold at once regardless of cost. Also Five Counter Tables, nearly new. Sales at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7½ o'clock night.
mar19—d1t E. B. FINCH.

Cheap Homes on Long Time.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 22d, 1881.

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, ON Tuesday, March 22d, 1881, at 2½ o'clock, p. m., THIRTY VACANT LOTS, on West Fair, Elm and Parsons streets. Several of these lots are valuable for sand privileges, having a large running branch through them. Many of them are nice, level lots, suitable for cheap homes, or for houses to rent. Titles perfect. Terms ½ cash, balance in one and two years, with eight per cent interest. Get a plat, meet me on the ground, and buy a bargain. G. W. ADAIR.
mar17 d5t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, THE 22d OF MARCH, AT 3½ o'clock p. m., I will sell, on the premises to the highest bidder, the

HOTCHKISS RESIDENCE,

No. 310 Washington street. The lot is 147 by 300 feet, upon which is an elegant two story 7 room residence and other buildings.

Immediately after the above sale I will sell also

TWO COTTAGES,

of 4 and 3 rooms, situated on Crew street, and in rear of the Hotchkiss Residence. Terms cash. Plats to be seen at my office.

JOEL HURT,
361 mar13—dtil mar22 Real Estate Agent.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Two Whitehall Street Stores.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES AT 10 o'clock sharp Thursday morning, the 24th of March, two first-class Stores on the east side of Whitehall street, adjoining the mammoth dry goods emporium of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. The ground is 34x140; the stores 17x100 each, with 5-foot area in front; both have floored basements; rear approached by alley; the buildings are 3 stories in front; No. 70 has 2 windows, No. 72 has one window and stairway leading to upper rooms. The stores have gas and water attachments, with sewer connections; are in the center of the city, and in the midst of the first-class retail establishments. One Store, sold with the privilege of the other. Stairway in common. Sale absolute, with perfect titles, for cash. Capitalists are invited to inspect the property. Real estate is better than bonds and stocks that are bulled and beared by other people, where small owners have no control—"A word to the wise."

G. W. ADAIR.
mch3—13t 3 5 6 8 10 12 13 15 17 19 20 22 24

ROCKDALE PAPER MILLS

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. THE whole or one-half, including 40 acres of land and water power belonging thereto, with all the tenement houses and Saw Mill attached, with 3 three hundred pound engines, 1 two hundred, 1 four-drinier machine, 72 wide. All the above in good working order and running, with plenty of water at all times; never drowned out; with about 18 feet clear-head driven by two turbine wheels 40 and 20; two miles from Conyers on Georgia railroad. For further particulars address Rockdale Paper Mills, Ga.
jan21 d3m

FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY RESIDENCE, COR. BAKER and Williams streets. Seven rooms with modern improvements. Beautiful location. Lot 100x200. Stable and Carriage House.

JOEL HURT,
Real Estate Agent.
mar2—d4w tues thur sat

Just Received

—FROM—

Sheriff's Sale!

100 Reversible Overcoats at $13.50, worth $18.00.

50 at $16.00, worth $20.00.

The Biggest Bargains

IN ATLANTA AT

Cohen & Selig's.

dec10—dtf

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Nervous Weakness, Lost Vitality, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Defective Memory and disorders brought on by Indiscretion and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Sent in plain Sealed Envelope. Address DR. W. S. JAQUES, 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar3—d&wky1y

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ATLANTA Gas Light Company will be held at the Company's office, Monday, 21st March, at noon.

J. H. MECASLIN, Secretary.
298 mch13—d6t

PATENT MEDICINES.

25¢.

Reader! Have you caught a cold? Are you unable to raise the phlegm? Have you an oppression on the lungs with short breath? Do you have a fit of coughing on lying down? A sharp pain now and then in the region of the heart and shoulders? A chilly sensation down the back? If so, delay is dangerous. "Slight colds," if neglected, often result in consumption, when the remedy, if applied promptly, would have averted all danger. For twenty-five cents you can get the remedy which the test of twenty years has proved to be the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Will enable you to raise the phlegm, cause pleasant sleep and you will wake in the morning, cough gone, lungs working freely, and breathing easy. It is a preventive and cure for croup and a pleasant cordial. Children love it. No family should be without it. Sold by druggists in 25c and $1 bottles. Principal office 35 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A safe and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. They purify the blood, increase the appetite, cause the body to Take on Flesh, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. As a cure for Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, and Female Irregularities, they are without a rival. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bedtime stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Price 25c. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

6.. apri—dly tues thur sat &wly nx rd mat

A MEDICO-FRUIT LOZENGE OF THE PREMIER CLASS.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

Try it once, and you will esteem it highly as a safe and effective remedy.

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Torpid Liver, Hemorrhoids, Indisposition, and all Disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system.

Ladies and children, and those who dislike taking pills and nauseous medicines, are especially pleased with its agreeable qualities.

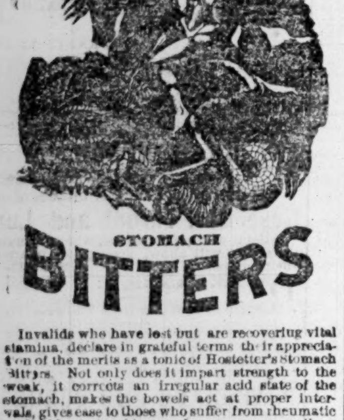
TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE may be used in all cases that need the aid of a purgative, cathartic, or aperient medicine, and while it produces the same result as the agents named, it is entirely free from the usual objections common to them. **Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.**

Price 25 cts. Large boxes 60c.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

feb10—dly thur sat tues nx rd mat &wly

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, it corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

mar1—dlm tues thur sat &wkylm nx rd mat

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be it will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. HISCOX & CO., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing.

nov16—dly tues thur sat &wkyly

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cured Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This Medicine is taken internally. Address (including stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 626 apr30—dly

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET. Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov9 dly Atlanta, Ga.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

feb1—dly tues thur sat sun nx 2 nx rd mat

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

ONE WORTH HALF A DOZEN OF ANY OTHER KIND.

For Rheumatism, stubborn Coughs, Lame Back, and other aches and pains generally ordinary cheap Porous Plasters and imitations are not to be compared with this article. It costs a few pennies more than others, but is worth many times as much.

oct17 d6m wed sat top or bot col nx rd m nos

THE SUPREME COURT

DECISIONS RENDERED MAR. 15, 1881

Chief-Justice James Jackson, Associate Justices Martin J. Crawford and Alexander M. Speer Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin Supreme Court Reporters.

English, administratrix, et al. vs. Bryan, executor. Equity, from Washington. Practice in the Supreme Court.

Jackson, C. J.—Where the bill of exceptions fails to state the court or county in which the case was tried, the writ of error will be dismissed, and this although the certificate of the clerk thereto is from him as clerk of the superior court of Washington county.

Writ of error dismissed.

B. D. Evans; H. D. D. Twiggs, by brief, for plaintiffs in error.

E. S. Langmade; James K. Hines, by Harrison & Peeples, for defendant.

Carver Cotton Gin Co. vs. Barrett & Caswell et al. Equity, from Richmond. Title. Tax Sales.

Jackson, C. J.—This being a bill to recover a one-third interest in certain property alleged to have been illegally sold at sheriff's sale for taxes and bought in by a cotenant or joint owner with complainant, and the bill failing to show title, either legal or equitable, in complainant, a demurrer was properly sustained.

Judgment affirmed.

Foster & Lamar, for plaintiff in error.

Frank H. Miller, for defendants.

Marietta Savings Banks vs. Jahes. Assumpsit, from Polk. Evidence. Contracts. Administrators and executors.

Jackson, C. J.—1. Where a promissory note did not express within itself the entire contract between the parties, but the remainder thereof was contained in letters written by them in connection with the making of the note, such letters were admissible in evidence, in a suit between the maker and the one who took the note after maturity.

2. Letters which would be admissible in evidence being lost, their contents was probable parol.

3. An administrator may relieve a debt from the bar of the statute of limitations by a new promise to pay, provided such bar had not accrued in the life time of his intestate.

4. Where one took the note of an administrator, as such, in renewal of the debt of the intestate agreeing that "it shall never in any way or manner prejudice you (the maker) individually," such agreement was in effect a covenant never to sue, and operated to release the maker as an individual, as against the payee or one who took the note after maturity.

Judgment affirmed.

D. & T. B. Irwin; F. F. Thompson, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

C. N. Featherston, for defendant.

Coston vs. Coston. Equity, from Washington. Amendments. Parties. Practice in the Superior Court. Practice in the Supreme Court.

Jackson, C. J.—1. The complainant in an equity cause may, as a matter of right, strike the names of one or more of the defendants, taking the risk, of course, of the exercise of such right.

2. A motion to dismiss a bill in equity because there is a common law remedy, comes too late at the trial term. A demurrer should have been filed at the first term.

(a) There was equity in this bill.

3. Where a motion to dismiss an equity cause was made after the evidence of complainant had been introduced, in the nature of a motion for a non-suit, and its refusal is excepted to, the evidence introduced should be brought up in order that this court may pass upon the question made.

Judgment affirmed.

R. W. Carswell; E. S. Langmade, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Robert L. Rodgers, for defendant.

Sanders vs. Foster, trustee. Injunction, from Greene. Equity. Executions.

Crawford, J.—A fi. fa. having been levied on certain land, and a claim interposed, and a second fi. fa. having been levied on the same property, the holder of the first fi. fa. is not entitled to an injunction to stay the proceeding of the second, on the ground that, if sold pending the claim case, the property will be under a cloud and will not bring its value, that he is unable from poverty to bid on it, and that the purchaser will obtain a good title, leaving a nominal amount in the hands of the sheriff in lieu thereof, for him to have applied to his fi. fa.

Judgment affirmed.

John C. Reed; H. T. & H. G. Lewis, for plaintiff in error.

J. A. Billups; F. C. Foster, for defendant.

Jones vs. Whitehead et al. Appeal, from Burke. Wills. Administrators and executors.

Crawford, J.—That W. was the devisee of the property of H. under her will, H. being herself a devisee of the property of J. and W. R. H., who in turn were the devisees under the will of J. W. J., did not make W. beneficially interested under the will of J. W. J. so as to be entitled to the administration of his estate as against his next of kin. The grant of letter of administration would be determined as in case of intestacy.

Judgment reversed.

J. J. Jones; H. D. D. Twiggs; A. M. Rogers, for plaintiff in error.

W. W. Montgomery; J. S. Hook; H. E. W. Palmer, for defendant.

Georgia Railroad. Spears vs. Case, from Richmond. Railroads. Damages. Negligence. Common carriers. Contracts.

Crawford, J.—1. A railroad which transports live stock as freight is a common carrier as to such freight, and is liable as in other cases except for damages resulting from the act of God, the public enemy or of the animals themselves, unless the carrier has further protected itself by contract.

2. A common carrier of such freight may limit this liability in respect thereto by special contract.

(a). The liability of the carrier cannot be limited by a mere notice in the bill of lading; but if a special contract be incorporated in the bill of lading, and signed by both parties, it is sufficiant.

3. A contract by a shipper of live stock that, in consideration of a free pass for himself over the road, he would assume all risk of loss or damage to the stock, except such as might be caused by collison or running off the track, was neither unreasonable nor contrary to public policy.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

J. S. &W. T. Davidson, for defendant.

Miller, Jr., vs. Whitehead. Appeal, from Burke. Attachment. Statute of limitations.

Speer, J.—1. If after a note fell due, the maker removed from the state to reside in another state, the statute of limitations did not run in his favor during his absence.

2. Where attachment on a note was sued out against one who had removed from the state before the bar of the statute attached, and the defendant pleaded the statute of limitations, the proceeding became a suit as in case of personal service, and a general judgment against the defendant could be rendered.

Judgment affirmed.

J. S. & E. B. Hook, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

Thomas M. Berrien, by brief, for defendant.

Jones et al. vs. Foreman et al. Removal of cause to United States court, from Richmond. Amendments.

Speer, J.—1. Under the act of congress of 1866, omitting the case of aliens, the following conditions are necessary to a removal of a cause from the state to the federal courts: The suit in the state court must be by a plaintiff who is a citizen of the state in which the suit is brought; it must be against a citizen of the same state and of another state as defendants; the amount in dispute must exceed $500 besides costs; the removal must be applied for before the trial or final hearing of the cause in the state court. These elements concurring, the non-resident defendant—not the resident defendant—may have the cause removed, not wholly, but only so far as relates to himself, provided also it is a suit brought for the purpose of restraining or enjoining him, or is a suit in which there can be a final determination of the controversy so far as concerns him without the presence of the other defendants as parties to the cause.

2. Under the "local prejudice" act of 1867 the following conditions are necessary to the exercise of the right of removal: That the controversy shall be between a citizen of the state in which the suit is brought and a citizen of another state; that the matter in dispute shall exceed the sum of $500 00 exclusive of costs; that the party citizen of such other state shall file the required affidavit stating the "local prejudice," etc.; that the requisite security for appearing in the federal court shall be given.

3. Other removal acts discussed.

4. The application in this case was made both under the act of 1866 and of 1867, and met the requirements of those acts.

5. If the right of removal has once become perfect, it cannot be taken away by any subsequent amendment by the opposite party in state or federal court.

Judgment affirmed.

Foster & Lamar, for plaintiffs in error.

Frank H. Miller, for defendants.

Bailey et al., vs Ross, administrator, et al. Injunction and receiver, from Bibb. Wills. Estates. Contracts.

Speer, J.—1. By the second item of a testator's will he bequeathed his property of every kind to his wife and children share and share alike, providing that the portion which fell to his daughter should vest in her for her sole and separate use, and that the share of his wife should vest in her for life with remainder to his children. By the third item, testator provided that his estate should be kept together during the life or widowhood of his wife, or until some one or more of his children should marry, and upon the death of the wife, the property should be equally divided between his four children, or the representatives of such as might be dead; that if his wife should marry, she should draw her portion of the estate to be used by her for life, with remainder to the children; that if a child should marry he should draw his portion out of the estate, and the balance be kept together as before; that when his daughter should marry, her portion should vest in trustees for her separate use; and that "in the event any of my (testator's) children should die without issue living, or if leaving issue such issue should die under twenty-one years of age, then the portion of such child or children shall be equally divided among my surviving children;"

Held, that the limitation over related to the period before the shares should be distributed and go into the possession of the children. A child who survived the wife, and received his distributive share, took it absolutely and not encumbered by any limitation over.

2. Under such a will as that above stated, the widow chose to take dower; the general legatees desiring a division before the death of the widow, agreed that the executors should sell the property and pass good titles to the purchasers thereof, and the proceeds should stand in the place of the land for distribution; this was done, and the legatees receipted in full to the managing executor for their shares and released him from all further claims:

Held, that the shares received under such agreed division vested absolutely, and without limitation over upon dying without issue.

Judgment affirmed.

Lyon & Gresham; Hall & Son, for plaintiffs in error.

Whittle & Whittle; Hill & Harris; Isaac Hardeman, for defendants.

Ladies who Appreciate Elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

mar16—dlm tues thur sat &wkylm 3dp

—The ignorance and superstition existing in Austrian Poland are illustrated by an occurrence in Biala, West Galicia, where, last month, thousands of men and women assembled in front of a church and waited all day in the expectation of seeing the devil appear in tangible and visible form. The report had become current that he had been caught in a tight place by a clever priest, who had subdued him with holy water and prayer, and that, loaded with twelve chains, and in the custody of four gendarmes, he would have to visit twenty-nine churches before he could regain his liberty.

COLUMBUS, GA., August 24, 1877.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—Dear Doctor: We gave your "TEETHINA" (Teething Powders) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used. Yours very truly, JOSEPH S. KEY, Pastor of St. Paul Church.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 6, 1878.

I take pleasure in saying that I have used Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA for my infant with entire satisfaction. It fully and pleasantly accomplishes the purposes for which it is recommended. CHAS. E. STAPLES.

mar1—dlm tues thur sat &wkylm

—Representative Richard Guenther, of Wisconsin, is in a dilemma. Last November, while treasurer of the state, he was elected to succeed Gabe Bouck in congress. His term as treasurer does not end until next January, and if he resigns more than six months before its expiration a special election must be held to fill the vacancy. This would subject the state to great expense, and the governor and others of his friends are anxious that he should retain the office of treasurer until the fall. Should there be no extra session of congress this will not be difficult, but should one be called his vote will be needed by the republicans.

A Foul-mouthed Woman

is even worse than a foul-mouthed man. But no one need be foul-mouthed if they will only use SOZODONT and rub it in well. Don't spare the brush and spoil the mouth, as some parents do with their children when they withhold the rod.

mar15—d3t tues thur sat&wkylw

—Mr. Frye, who goes to the United States senate for the remaining two years of Secretary Blaine's unexpired term, was born in Lewiston, Me., September 2, 1831. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1850, and soon after studied and practiced law. He was sent to the state legislature in 1861, 1862 and 1867, and in 1866 and 1867 was mayor of Lewiston. In 1867, 1868 and 1869 he was attorney general of the state. He was elected as a member of the national republican executive committee in 1872, and was re-elected in 1876 Mr. Frye was elected to the XLIId, XLIIId, XLIVth, XLVth, XLVIth and XLVIIth congresses from the second district of Maine by good majorities, and early in his congressional career took a prominent part in the proceedings of the house. During the session just closed Mr. Frye was a leading candidate for the speakership of the next house. Mr. Frye has served his district for ten years with brilliant success in the house, and has always taken a prominent part in political campaigns.

—Provided the great organs of the body are not irreparably injured there are few diseases that Tutt's Pills will not cure. They concentrate the vitality of the system. The Liver, the Spleen, the Heart and the Kidneys are brought into harmonious action and health, long life and vigor of mind and body follow their use. The first dose often astonishes the patient.



RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

There is a well known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's VITAL Restorative has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above, contains no phosphorus, cantharides or other poison; is purely Vegetable, producing no reaction as permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levassor & Co., 10 bis rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, General Agent. Address, 40 World Building, New York; none genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on side of each box; box of 100 pills, $3; of 400, $10; sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by all Druggists.

CERTIFICATE:

Paris, July 18, 1873.—19 Rue de la Paix: Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 2 between five and six months, 1 in nine months. DR. M. PERRIGORD, Medicin de la Hopital Charity.

NOTICE is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L. De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents for Ricord's VITAL Restorative, as their appointments as such have been revoked.

Extract of letter from June 9th, 1880.—Dr. S. B. Sigesmond: You write that you will in future advertise for yourself; do you mean in your own name or in mine as agent? Do you propose to continue the agency or not? In case you do, I shall of course go on and expend some money in advertising at my own expense; will pay every 30 days for what I order. If, however, you do not want me to continue the agency inform me of the fact. R. L. DELISSER, 23 Beekman Street, N. Y.

CAUTION.

The counterfeiter of Ricord's VITAL Restorative, of which I am the sole owner and proprietor in the United States, tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Ricord's VITAL Restorative to Dr. Ricord's Restorative, to have a similarity in name.

The testimonials of Drs. R. Blanchard, C. Chevalier, M. Perigord, Liebg and Sir Thompson are copied from my Circulars.

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THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

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NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF Georgia.

FAST MAIL TRAIN.

On and after Wednesday, January 19th, trains on the Northeastern Railroad will run as follows:

TRAINS.	NO. 1.	NO. 3.
Leave Athens	4.30 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive at Lula	6.30 a m	5.50 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	9.46 a m	12.40 p m
TRAINS.	**NO. 2.**	**NO. 4.**
Leave Atlanta	4.00 a m	3.00 p m
Arrive at Lula	6.30 a m	5.55 p m
Arrive at Athens	11.30 a m	8.45 p m

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains 1, 2 and 3 connect closely with all east and west-bound passenger trains on Air-Line Railway. Train No. 4 with west-bound passenger train on Saturday night only, when it will wait until 9.45 p. m., when by so doing a connection can be made.

Passengers leaving Athens at 4.30 a. m. connect closely at Lula with the Fast Mail train for Atlanta, time 5 hours and 15 minutes—making close connection for all points west and south west.

LYMAN WELLS, Superintendent.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 18, 1881.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at ....par | Selling........¼ prem

BONDS—	
Georgia 6s........108@110	Sav. City 5s, new 85@ 87
Georgia 7s, 1886, 109@111	Macon City.......98@100
Georgia 7s, 1896, 121@123	Columbus City.. 82@ 85
Ga. 7s gold.......114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s.......104@106
Georgia 8s.......112@114	Central R. R. 7s. 113@115
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge 116@118	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. income bonds.115@120
Atlanta 6s.......100@102	Ala. Class A 2 to 5.......73@ 75
Atlanta W'r 7s. 108@110	do. Class A small 73@ 75
Atlanta City 7s..108@110	do. Class B 5s.....97@100
Atlanta City 8s...114@116	do. Class C 4.....87@ 90
Atl-nta 10s.......111@116	
Augusta City 7s. 106@108	
STOCKS—	
Georgia R. R. ....113@114	South Wes R.R..111@113
Central R. R. ....109@111	Atlanta St. R.R. 105@107
A. & W. P. R. R. 121@123	

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 18.—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened strong and ⅛@1 per cent higher, but speculation was irregular and unsettled, and in the early dealings, prices generally declined a fraction. At the first board a somewhat firmer tone prevailed and an advance of ¼@2 per cent was recorded, Alton and Terre Haute being the most prominent in the improvement.

NEW YORK, March 18—Noon—Stocks active and firm. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4 80¾; short $4.82¾. Governments quiet. State Bonds quiet.

Evening—Money 5@6. Exchange $4.80¾. Governments quiet and firm: new fives 101¾: four and a half per cents 111⅛; four per cents 113⅛. State Bonds nominal.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central.......144¼	Chicago & N.W.....122¼
Erie.......47⅝	do. Preferred.....133
Lake Shore.......127	Wab., St. L. & Pac. 46½
Illinois Central.....136¾	do. Preferred.......89
N. C. & St. L. 94½	Mem. & Char. 42
Lou. & Nash.......92⅝	Rock Island.......133
Pittsb'g F.W. & C...130	Western Union......114¼
BONDS—	
Ala. Class A to 5...71	Ala. Class B 5s.......95
do. Class A small.....72	do. Class C 2 to 5.....84
Sub-treasury balances:	
Gold........$ 87,591 680	Currency.......$ 3,516,792

LONDON, March 18.—noon — Consols—Money 99 15-16; account 100 1-16; Erie 49¼.

PARIS, March 18—3:00 p m.—Rentes 84f.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 18, 1881.

New York—For more than two months the cotton market has been steadily declining, and not until recently has any manifestations of a change been obvious. During that time the strong hold of the bears has increased to an alarming extent, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the bulls to maintain their position, the general market has suffered an enormous loss. That the time has arrived for a change in the market many readily assert, and the struggle at present between the two elements is spirited and of a most determined nature. What the ultimate results of this contest is to be cannot be decided now, but at all events we can prepare to see a very active market for several days to come. The past week has been unusually active, and much excitement has prevailed. The months have been subject to very remarkable fluctuations, and dealings have been more brisk than usual. Notwithstanding this activity, however, the months at the close to-day have undergone no material change in quotations, the market standing only four or five points above the closing quotations of a week ago. Spots have ruled quiet and steady during the week, though the tendency has been downward and a decline of 3-16c has been reported. Saturday, March 12 — Futures remained steady during the day, but the loss sustained at the opening and the decline that occurred in the afternoon placed quotations about ten points below Friday's close. Monday — The months opened weak with serious losses, but remained steady until toward noon when a weak feeling was developed. Later in the day the market was irregular in its movements and suffered a further decline by the close which reduced the months some twenty points for the day. Spots opened nominal, but a weak feeling early in the day resulted in a decline of 3-16c. At the close cotton was steady with middling 10⅝c. Tuesday—Market closed quiet and steady with losses ranging from 5@8 points. Wednesday—Was decidedly the most active day during the week. Having reacted the market moved upwards under the influence of a firm tone and closed strong at a gain of ¼@⅜c for the day. Thursday—Contrary to the general supposition the market opened easy and lower, but later in the day a better feeling was displayed and higher prices prevailed. At the close the tone again displayed weakness and dropped off about ten points. At the opening this morning futures were steady at the decline, but throughout the morning the market possessed a firm tone, accompanied by an upward movement of quotations. At the close futures were steady, having advanced some 10@15 points. Spots opened quiet and closed steady, middling 10¾c. Net receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 107,453 bales, against 137,755 bales last week and against 50,380 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 133,367 bales; stock 863,480 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
March	10.50@10.53	March	10.65@10.67
April	10.47@10 48	April	10.65@10.67
May	10.55@10 56	May	10.76@10 77
June	10.66@10 67	June	10.85@10 86
July	10.75@10.76	July	10.94@10.95
August	10.78@10 79	August	10.98@11.00
September	10.45@10 46	September	10.63@10.65
October	10.20@10 22	October	10.40@10.42
November	10.10@10.14	November	10.24@10.27

Closed steady; sales 137,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed steady. Spots—Uplands 6⅛d; Orleans 6 3-16d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 6,800 bales were American; receipts 22,000; American 19,100.

The feeling that characterized the local cotton market during the past week was governed altogether by the movements of the New York market. During the greater portion of the time, considerable excitement prevailed though sales in the aggregate were comparatively small. For the past day or two there has been an active demand for cotton, but offerings were light and sales were very limited; previously, however, a dull feeling predominated and quotations were marked down considerably. At the close to-day the market displayed considerable strength, and should the New York market be sustained, an advance will probably take place to-morrow. The market for future deliveries has been decidedly active and a heavy business has been done at the exchange. Receipts for the week show a marked falling off as compared with last week, but still we are able to move ahead of the corresponding week last year. Receipts to-day amount to 45 bales, of which 16 were received from wagons. We quote cotton firm and in demand at the following prices: Good middling 10⅝c; middling 10⅛c; strict low middling 10⅛c; low middling 10c; strict good ordinary 9½c; good ordinary 8c; ordinary 6½c; tinges 9½c; stains 5@8½c; low, dirty and sandy cotton not quotable.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	16
Air-Line Railroad	8
Georgia Railroad	3
Central Railroad	11
Western and Atlantic Railroad	7
West Point Railroad	
Total	45
Receipts previously	121,157
Total	121,202
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	122,984
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	
Shipments previously	106,097
By local consumption previously	671
Total	106,768
Stock on hand	16,216

The following is our comparative table:

Receipts to-day	45
Same day last year	119
Showing a decrease of	74
Receipts since September 1, 1880	121,202
Same time in 1879	102,780
Showing an increase of	18,422
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments since September 1	106,768
Same time last year	92,888
Showing an increase of	13,880

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—noon—Cotton in moderate inquiry and freely supplied; middling uplands 6 3-16; middling Orleans 6¼; sales 8,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 22,000; American 19,100; futures uplands low middling clause March delivery 6 5-32; March and April delivery 6 5-32; April and May delivery 6 3-16@6 5-32; May and June delivery 6¼@6 7-32; June and July delivery 6 9-32@6¼; July and August delivery 6 5-16; August and September delivery 6⅜; October and November delivery 6 1-16; November and December delivery 6@5 31-32; futures opened weak.

Weekly—Sales 47,500 bales; American 38,500; speculation 1,130; export 4,100; actual export 4,000; import 119,000; American 97,000; stock 786,000; American 599,000; afloat 390,000; American 327,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6⅛; October and November delivery 6 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 11-32. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL. March 18.—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,800 bales; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 3-16; July and August delivery 6 9-32.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—5:00 p. m. Uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 7-32; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10¾; middling Orleans 11; sales 2,294 bales; net receipts 595; gross 1,629.

Weekly—Net receipts 6,334; gross 21,925; exports to Great Britain 10,133; to France 1,048; to continent 2,563; sales 10,632; stock 214,134.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	107,453
Same time last year	50,380
Showing an increase	57,073
Total receipts from September 1	4,887,153
Same time last year	4,393,259
Showing an increase	493,894
Exports for the week	133,639
Same week last year	102,556
Showing an increase	31,083
Total exports to date	3,213,199
Same time last year	2,755,463
Showing an increase	457,736
Stock at all United States ports	863,480
Same time last year	832,149
Showing an increase	31,331
Stock at interior towns	163,070
Same time last year	178,517
Showing a decrease	15,447
Stock at Liverpool	786,000
Same time last year	578,000
Showing an increase	208,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	327,000
Same time last year	264,000
Showing an increase	63,000

GALVESTON, March 18—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾; low middlings 9⅝; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 1,707 bales; gross 1,989; sales 1,255; stock 97,029.

Weekly—Net receipts 12,445; gross 12,776; sales 7,867; exports to Great Britain 8,092; to France 1,199; to continent 4,954; coastwise 5,128.

NORFOLK, March 18—Cotton easy; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 1,047 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 21,004.

Weekly—Net receipts 11,496; gross —; sales 1,789, exports to Great Britain 9,857; coastwise 5,528.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts —; gross 79 bales; sales 250; stock 9,753.

Weekly—Net receipts 935; gross 6,599; sales 445; to spinners 245; exports to Great Britain 2,998; to continent 100; coastwise 195.

BOSTON, March 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 9⅜; net receipts 317 bales; gross 2,031; sales none; stock 9,560.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,296; gross 9,059; sales none; exports to Great Britain 13,382.

WILMINGTON, March 18—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅛; low middlings 9 9-16; good ordinary 8; net receipts 71 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 5,041.

Weekly—Net receipts 886; gross —; sales none; exports coastwise 1,054.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 300 bales; gross 1,090.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,474; gross 4,262; sales 3,182; to spinners 3,172; stock 15,781; exports to Great Britain 500.

SAVANNAH, March 18—Cotton quiet; middlings 10 9-16; low middlings 9 13-16; good ordinary 8 13-16; net receipts 826 bales; gross 827; sales 550; stock 68,713.

Weekly—Net receipts 10,186; gross 10,214; sales 7,700; exports to continent 10,630; coastwise 4,453.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18—Cotton in good demand; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 9⅝; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts 7,808 bales; gross 7,828; sales 6,000; stock 310,986.

Weekly—Net receipts 42,447; gross 45,550; sales 41,750; exports to Great Britain 35,356; to France 6,104; to continent 19,929; coastwise 2,781.

MOBILE, March 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅛; low middlings 9⅝; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 922 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 46,586.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,562; gross —; sales 5,000; exports to France 3,612; to continent 1,650; coastwise 2,578.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 2 688 bales; shipments 422; sales 3,700; stock 87,003.

Weekly—Net receipts 14,445; shipments 14,059; sales 24,475.

AUGUSTA, March 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¼; low middlings 9⅝; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 174 bales; shipments 2,637; sales 557.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,916; shipments 2,637; sales 4,290; to spinners none.

CHARLESTON, March 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 10; net receipts 1,092 bales; gross 1,092; sales 1,000; stock 52,125.

Weekly—Net receipts 8,534; gross 8,534; sales 7,500; exports to continent 11,263; coastwise 2,070.

MONTGOMERY, March 18.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middlings 10⅛; low middlings 9⅝; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts of the week 494 bales; shipments 725; stock of 1881, 10,221; 1880, 4,892; sales 735.

MACON, March 18.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10; low middlings 9⅝; good ordinary 8; net receipts of the week 252 bales; sales 4,921; stock 1881, 7,246; 1880, 2,710; shipments 970.

COLUMBUS, March 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8; net receipts of the week 967 bales; shipments 1,563; sales 999; to spinners 152; stock 16,9.6.

NASHVILLE, March 18—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅛; low middlings 9⅝; good ordinary 8; net receipts of the week 2,176 bales; shipments 1,033; sales 1,590; to spinners none; stock of 1881, 11,747; 1880, 15,412.

SELMA, March 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 10⅛; receipts of the week 502 bales; shipments 376; stock 6,326.

ROME—Not received.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 18, 1881.

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, clear rib sides and mess pork in Chicago to-day: Wheat—March opened and closed 102; April opened 103⅛, closed 102⅝; May opened 1.08¾, closed 107⅝. Clear Rib Sides—March opened and closed 7.77½; April opened 7.80, closed 7.72½; May opened 7.90, closed 7.87½. Mess Pork—March opened and closed $15.47½; April opened $15.65, closed $15.50; May opened $15.70, closed $15 67½.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 18—Flour—Steady; fancy $6.50@$6.75; extra family $6.25@$6.50; family $6.00@$6.25. Wheat—Chicago—The market relapsed its firm hold to day and at the close a decline of 1½c had resulted for April and 2c for May. The local spot market closed steady; quotations admit of no change: No. 2 $1.26@$1.28; low grades dull at $1.23@$1.25. Corn—Very light stocks are reported; price are firm; we quote choice white sacks, car lots, 70@72c; choice mixed 69@70c. Oats—55@57c; firm; choice red rust proof in demand at 90c@$1.00. Meal—Our merchants show a disposition to quit handling meal. The impossibility to please, and the general dissatisfaction connected with the meal trade is extremely annoying, and the manner of competition has rendered profits too insignificant to make it a specialty with dealers. At present a firm tone prevails with prices held at 72½c. Grits—$4.00.

BALTIMORE, March 18—Flour active and firm; Howard street and western superfine $3.25@$4.00; extra $4 25@$5 00; family $5.25@$6.25; city mills superfine $3.25@$4.00; extra $4.25@$5.00; family $6 25@$6.50; Rio brands $6.00@$6 75; Patapsco family $7.00. Wheat southern higher and firm; western steady, closing firmer; southern red $1.18@$1.20; amber $1.28@$1.27; No. 2 western winter red spot and March $1.21@$1.21½; April $1.21¾@$1.21⅝; May $1 21⅞@$1.21⅞; June $1.20⅜@$1.21; July $1.14@$1.16. Corn, southern easier; western spot easier; futures firm and higher; southern white 57; yellow 58. Oats active and firm; southern 49; western white 47; mixed 45; Pennsylvania 46.

NEW YORK, March 18—Flour, southern steady and; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.25; good to choice extra $5.25@$7.25. Wheat feverish and unsettled; cash without decided change, closing weak; futures heavy 1@2c lower; ungraded red $1.26@$1.30. Corn cash lots a shade better; options quiet and weak; ungraded 56⅛@@59½. Oats opened ⅛@½c better, and closed the advance lost; No. 3 44½@45. Hops steady; choice yearlings 12@18

ST. LOUIS, March 18—Flour steady; triple extra $4.35@$4.60; family $4.75@$5 00; choice to fancy $5.10@$5.75. Wheat weak and lower: No. 2 red fall $1.03½@$1.04 cash; $1.06⅞@$1.07⅛ May. Corn, cash higher; options lower; 41⅝@41⅞ cash; 42⅜ May. Oats higher at the opening but declined; 35¼ cash; 34⅝@35⅛ June.

CHICAGO, March 18—Flour quiet; winter wheat $5.00@$5.00; extras $4.00@$4.50. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.01⅞@$1.01⅜ cash. Corn active but lower: 40 cash; 38⅝ April. Oats in fair demand and lower; 30@31⅛ cash; 34⅜ May.

CINCINNATI, March 18—Flour active and firm; family $4.85@$5 10; fancy $5.25@$6 00. Wheat active and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.07½@$1.08 Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 47. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed 38@38¼.

LOUISVILLE, March 18—Flour steady; A No. 1 $4.75@$5.00; family $3.75@$4 25; extra $3.25@$3.50; choice to fancy $5.75@$6.00. Wheat active, firm and higher at $1.01@$1.03. Corn steady and higher; No. 2 white 48. Oats firm; No. 2 white 38½.

Miscellaneous

ATLANTA, March 18—Lime—Market active. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 90c: les than car-loads $1.00 is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.50 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.75@$3.00 ℔ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, March 18—Hides — Market quiet and steady; we quote dry flint 13@14; dry salt 12@13; wet salted 7@7½. Fur skins are quotable as follows: mink 40@60c, for best; muskrat 5@10c; coon 10@40c, owing to size and quality; fox 25@50c; beaver $1.00@$3.00; otter $2.00@$5.00; opossum 3@10c.

ATLANTA, March 18.—Paper—Trade active; prices steady. Manilla paper No. 1 10@11c ℔ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ℔ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ℔ lb; good wrapping 4@6c ℔ lb; straw 3⅛@3½c ℔ lb; burlap bags 2 bushels, 8½@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA, March 18.— Leather — The boot and shoe trade is active. Leather is moving steadily at prices quoted: hemlock sole, good, 25@28c; hemlock G. D. 22@24c; hemlock P. D. 19@21c; whitoak sole 40@44c: best 45c; harness leather 30@45c, owing to quality.

ATLANTA, March 18.—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

NEW YORK, March 18 — Wool—Dull and heavy; domestic fleece 38@48; pulled 21@45; unwashed 14@36; Texas 14@35.

ATLANTA, March 18—Hay—Fair stock on market; choice Timothy $1.30@$1.35; choice mixed $1.25; clover $1.15@$1.20.

ATLANTA, March 18.—Wool— Dull; washed 33@36; unwashed 23@26; burry 15@20c.

NEW YORK, March 18—Rosin quiet at $1.80@$1.85. Turpentine weak at 46.

ATLANTA, March 18—Peas—Stock $1.15@$1.25; demand active; white $2.00.

ATLANTA, March 18.—Beans—Tennessee $1.25@$1.50; in good request.

ATLANTA, March 18—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Kanawha $1.05.

ATLANTA, March 18.—Barley—$1.00@$1.15; dull at quotations.

ATLANTA, March 18—Iron Ties—Season about over.

ATLANTA, March 18.—Bagging—Season about over.

ATLANTA, March 18—Tallow—5@6c; demand fair.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 18—Market steady. Coffee—Firm; Rio 13½@18½c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 26; choice 18. Sugars—active, firm and of upward tendency; standard A 10⅛; granulated 10⅜; cut loaf 11¼; powdered 11⅛; white extra C 9⅞@9⅝; New Orleans sugars firm, but we know no quotable change in prices; off white 9⅞@10c; yellow clarified 9@9⅝; seconds 8⅛@8⅝. Molasses—Black strap, market bare. Syrup—Steady; fair 50; prime 55; choice 60. Teas — Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 50; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 5; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7. Candy—Assorted stick 12. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls. $6.50; ½ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lb $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $6.00, 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Firm at $3 25. Soda, in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Steady; choice 7½c; prime 7; fair 6¾.

NEW YORK, March 18—Coffee dull; Rio 10¾@13¾. Sugar dull; Jamaica 7 3-16; fair to good refining 7⅝@7⅞; prime 7⅞; refined in fair demand; standard A 8⅝. Molasses firmer and in better demand; refining quoted nominal at 29@30. Rice quiet and in fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana 5@7.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Coffee easy and quiet; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 10⅛@12⅛. Sugar steady; A soft 9¼.

CINCINNATI, March 18—Sugar firm but not quotably higher; hards 9⅞@10⅝; New Orleans at 6⅞@8.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, March 18.—Clear Rib Sides—Firm—Shipments are made at 9c; clear sides 9@9½c; bulk shoulders 6½. Mess pork—Chicago—Market steady with a downward tendency; April closed $15.50; May closed $15.67½. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 11½c; plain Tennessee 11c; shoulders 7c; breakfast bacon in strips 11½c. Lard—Active, firm and higher. The heavy export demand is having the tendency to elevate the markets west. We quote as follows: Tierces, leaf, 12½; tierces, refined 12; kegs and cans 12½.

BALTIMORE, March 18—Provisions firm and quiet. Mess pork, old $15.50; new $16 50. Bulk meats, loose shoulders and clear rib sides, none offering; packed shoulders 6; clear rib sides 8¾. Bacon, shoulders 6⅞; clear rib sides 9½; hams 11@12. Lard, refined, 11.

LOUISVILLE, March 18—Pork quiet at $15.75. Lard, none here. Bulk meats unsettled and lower; shoulders 5¼; clear ribs 8; clear sides 8.30. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 5.85; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 9@12½. Sugar-cured hams 10.

ST. LOUIS, March 18—Pork quiet at $15.75. Lard dull and nominal at 10⅛. Bulk meats easier but not quotably lower; shoulders 5@5.10; clear ribs 8 20@8.25. Bacon lower; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 8.85.

CINCINNATI, March 18—Pork quiet and firm at $15.50. Lard quiet at 10.60. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 5; clear ribs 7.90. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 5⅞; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 8.70.

NEW YORK, March 18—Pork dull; old $15.25@$15.60. Middles dull; long clear 8⅛@8 60; short clear 8 85@8.90; long and short clear 8¾. Lard without decided change at 11.12½@11.15.

CHICAGO, March 18—Pork easier at $15.50. Lard in fair demand and lower at 10.6 ½@10 65. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5.10; short ribs 8.10; short clear 8.30.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, March 18.—The market remains steady at the following quotations: Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9c; 10c; alum 4@5; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4⅛@5; roll sulphur 3⅛@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1⅛@2; assafoetida 35; opium, gum, $8.00; quinine $3.25; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75c; morphine $5.25; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Kerosine oil 19; castor oil $1.20@$1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 75; boiled 80; lard oil 75@85, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@75; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@55. White lead 8@9; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4⅛@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.00; all other brands $3.25@$3.50.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, March 18—The market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Whisky dull at $1.10@$1.12.

CINCINNATI, March 18.— Whisky steady at $1.05.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.— Whisky steady at $1.05.

ST. LOUIS, March 18—Whisky steady at $1.06.

CHICAGO, March 18—Whisky steady at $1.08.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, March 18.—The market presents no quotable change.

Solid prints	6
Fancy, new designs	5 @ 7
Fine brown shirting	3⅛@10
⅞ brown shirting, standard	5⅛
¾ "	6½
4-4 " sheeting	7½
⅞ " drills	8⅛
⅞ bleached	5⅜@ 4⅛
¾ "	6 @ 9
4-4 "	7⅛@13
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9
8-oz. " "	10⅛
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8 @ 9
Cambrics	6½
Ticks, mattress	7 @11
" Feather	12 @20
Yarns	95c

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 18.—The market remains steady. Nails are firm but otherwise unchanged. We quote: Horse-shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace-chains 40@60. Ames' shovels $11.00@$13.00. Halman's plowhoes 6c; Halman's plow-stocks $1.60. Spades $10.50@$13.00 Axes $8.50@$10.50 per dozen. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, $3.25 rate; firm and in active demand. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.40 Bar lead 8; shot $2.10.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 18—Eggs—13½c. Butter—Choice 22c; lower grades 10@20c; there is a fair stock on the market. Dressed Poultry—Is in good demand; chickens 13c; turkeys 15c; live poultry is scarce and in fair demand. Irish Potatoes—Seed $3.50@$3.75; eating $2.25@$2.50; peach blows in sacks $1.20 per bushel. Dried Fruit—Quiet and dull; peeled peaches 10@15c, owing to quality; apples 3½@4c. Wax—Dull at 20c. Onions—Choice eastern $5.50. Cabbage—3@3½c. Feathers—Choice white geese 50@55c; prime 40@45c; common mixed 30@35c. Cheese—13½@15½c.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, March 18—Market steady; we quote very common and unreliable grades 34@35; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 85c; shell road 50c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 50c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 62c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $11.70 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 4c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 18—Apples—Choice $3 50@$4.00. Lemons — Messino $4.50@$5.00 per box. Oranges—$4.00 per box. Cocoanuts — 3½@4c. Pineapples — None. Bananas — $1.00@$2.00 per bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ℔ box $3.25; new London $3.50; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—$8.50 per bbl. California Pears—$5.50 per box. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23. Pecans—16. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Tennessee 4½; North Carolina 5; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c per pound extra.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, March 18.—Cattle—Stocks moderate; choice Tennessee 3½@4½; medium 3@3½c; Georgia cattle 2½@3½. Hogs—Demand light; we quote 5@5½c. Sheep—4½@5c.

CINCINNATI, March 18—Hogs easier; common $4.50@$5.0; butchers $5.10@$6.50.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

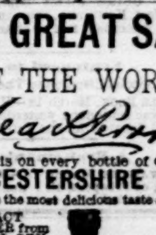
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Shoenfeld's Improved Medicated Stock Feed.

A RELIABLE CURE FOR MANY AILMENTS WHICH AFFLICT BEASTS AND FOWLS.

As a tonic and spring alterative it has no equal—loosens the hide of mules and horses, and is of great assistance to them in shedding the hair. Is almost a specific in hide bound, sore head, croup, lung fever, loss of appetite, gravel and kidney disease; in fact it gives the animal a general cleaning out and puts him in good trim for the summer's work. For cholera in fowls and hogs it has no equal. We have been selling the article for two years or more and the results from its use have been most satisfactory in every instance. Put up in package of one pound—price 25 cents.

Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, DRUGGISTS.

Macon, Ga., July 1, 1879.

I have used Shoenfeld's Stock Feed on my horses with the best results. I had one horse turned over to me for which the owner would have taken $25, and after treating him with the Stock Feed for two weeks, I consider him worth $150. My wife has tried it, also, on her chickens, which were dying rapidly with cholera, and she did not lose one after giving the first dose. Yours truly, J. H. PORTER, Proprietor Livery Stable.

Eufaula, Ala., March 6, 1878.

Mr. L. Shoenfeld—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used your Medicated Stock Feed both on horses and cattle, and with great success, especially on a very poor cow, which I bought at auction. She gives now over two gallons of milk, with a good prospect of increasing. Notwithstanding the prejudice I entertained for other powders that I had tried, and which proved worthless, I do not hesitate to indorse your invention as being all you claim for it. D. T. SHEEHAN.

Gentlemen: We have given Shoenfeld's Stock Feed to your horses, and find that it is all that you claim for it. Yours truly, CHAPMAN & DAVIS, Propr's Livery and Sale Stables, 3d street, Macon, Ga.

When you notice cholera in your hogs and chickens, give them Shoenfeld's Stock Feed freely and they will recover. It is best, however, to commence the use of the Stock Feed a little ahead of the cholera season, which will prevent them from taking the disease.

Quitman, Ga., April 13, 1878.

For the benefit of all those interested in raising fowls I take pleasure in recommending Schoenfeld's Medicated Stock Feed. I had several chicken with cholera and by the use of this wonderful article, given according to directions, all them got well, and are now in a healthy condition. WM. TENNILLE.

I fully concur in the above. S. T. PRICE.

Selma, Ala., April 8, 1878.

Mr. J. D. Goodwin, Agent:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in stating that I have used your Medicated Stock Feed on a very poor cow, with great success. She looks much better now, gives a great deal more milk and is much superior. I therefore recommend this medicine to all who wish to improve their stock, cattle and horses, as it is truly what it is represented to be. Very respectfully, A. KAYSER.

Eufaula, Ala., July, 1878.

Mr. L. Shoenfeld:

I used one sack of your Stock Feed on my cow with very satisfactory results. She had recently dropped her calf and was in a poor condition and by the use of your Stock Feed she was rapidly improved in flesh and milk. Very respectfully, GEO. H. DENT.

Eufaula, Ala., July 30, 1880.

Without solicitation, I would say to you that I have used your Improved Medicated Stock Feed now for some time, and would say, for the benefit of those that have never used it, they would be astonished as to its merits. I used it on Milch Cows, it fattens and increases the quantity and quality of both milk and butter. I have used it also on my poultry with wonderful effect. Yours truly, MRS. MARY C. CHRISTIAN.

Eufaula, Ala., August 26, 1879.

I certify that I have fed to my Milch Cow several Packages of Shoenfeld's Improved Medicated Stock Feed, and that it did, in my opinion, increase the flow of milk at least twenty-five per cent. Respectfully, L. G. DEAN.

I was advised to get a package of your Improved Medicated Stock Feed to give my horse who had the Lung Fever badly, and by using this reliable preparation my horse began to improve rapidly, and is now in as good order as ever. I had tried all other remedies with no good effect, and your Feed is the only thing I can cheerfully recommend to the public. Yours truly, C. R. FIELDS.

Eufaula, Ala., November 6, 1879.

I have been advised to try a package of your Improved Medicated Stock Feed on six hogs which had the cholera, and found it, to my greatest satisfaction, that in a very short time they all got well and are improving remarkably. I can recommend your Stock Feed as a positive cure for hog cholera. Yours truly, MOSES ALEXANDER.

Eufaula, Ala., February 8, 1880.

This certifies that I have given the Shoenfeld's Improved Medicated Stock Feed a fair trial on a very fine Berkshire hog that lay helpless with cholera for several days, unable to get up when down. The first dose given her was with great trouble, as it had to be forced into her mouth, she being too low to eat at all, but since that I gave her several doses, and in a very short time could hardly believe it was the same hog. She is now a beauty to behold. Shoenfeld's Improved Stock Feed is all that it is claimed to be. Yours truly, FRANK GARCILE.

I have used Shoenfeld's Improved Medicated Stock Feed for Chickens, and have found it of great value, not only in keeping the poultry in health, but in curing several of those quite bad off with the Cholera. I can recommend it for such purposes. J. C. DAVIS, Rector St. James Church, Eufaula, Ala.

Shoenfeld's Improved Stock Feed is sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

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GENERAL AGENTS,

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THE GREAT APPETIZER---SURE CURE AND

For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and all Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS.

The most acceptable preparation in the known world. By adding to TOLU ROCK and RYE a little **Lemon juice**, you have an **excellent Appetizer** and **Tonic**, for general family use. The immense and increasing sales and the numerous testimonials received daily are the best evidence of its virtues and popularity.

Put up in QUART size Bottle, giving MORE for the money than any article in the market.

CAUTION.--- DON'T BE DECEIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you common Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK and RYE, which is the only MEDICATED article made, the **Genuine** having a **Government Stamp** on each bottle.

Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26th, 1880.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, 111 Madison Street Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: This compound, in the opinion of this office, would have a sufficient quantity of the BALSAM OF TOLU to give it all the advantages ascribed in this article in pectoral complaints, while the whisky and syrup constitute an emulsion rendering it an agreeable remedy to the patient. Compounded according to the formula, it may properly be classed as a **medicinal preparation** under the provisions of U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped, may be sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Other Persons without rendering them liable to pay special tax as liquor dealers.

Yours Respectfully, (Signed) GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

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jan26—dly above we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6½; in New York, 10¾; in Atlanta, 10¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, northeast to southeast winds, cloudy weather with rain, nearly stationary temperature, generally lower barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, March 18, 10:31, P. M.
(all observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pret*	WIND. Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.66	55	100	E.	Fresh	1.20	H'y rain
Augusta	29.91	59	...	E.	Fresh	.02	Lt. Rain
Corsicana	29.96	45	68	N.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	29.80	63	47	N. W.	Brisk	.01	Clear.
Indianola	29.87	66	41	N. W.	High	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.94	77	...	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.61	68	96	S. W.	Brisk	.07	Lt. Rain
Montgom'ry	29.60	67	90	S. E.	Fresh	.05	Lt. Rain
New Orleans	29.68	71	93	W.	Brisk	.29	Cloudy.
Pensacola	29.67	68	95	S.	Fresh	†	Cloudy.
Savannah	29.93	56	...	E.	Fresh	.20	Lt. Rain

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
† Not enough to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 18, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:51 a m	29.85	56	87	S. W.	Light	.00	Fair.
10:31	29.86	65	68	S. E.	Gentle	....	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.83	68	60	E.	Fresh	....	Cloudy.
2:31	29.80	67	64	E.	Fresh	00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.67	57	93	E.	Gentle	....	Light Rain.
10:31 "	29.66	55	100	E.	Brisk	1.20	Heavy rain.

Mean daily bar......29.748 | Maximum ther...... 68
Mean daily ther...... 59 7 | Minimum ther...... 55
Mean daily humid. 80.0 | Total rainfall...... 1.20

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

C & Co SEWING MACHINES,
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No. 43 WHITEHALL ST.,
ATLANTA, GA., March 18, 1881.
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84 WHITEHALL STREET.
mar4—dly

Sam'l of Posen.

The above comedy, an ingenious developed plot and entertaining story, was finely rendered at DeGive's opera house last night to a good audience, the storm keeping many away. Mr. M. B. Curtis's character, "Sam'l of Posen," a commercial drummer, gave the entire comedy its color and interest. His dialect is that of a Polish Jew, and the pronunciation of some of his words were exceedingly amusing. The performance is chaste, and while the play is not really a strong one, there is sufficient plot and humor in it to make it very enjoyable, and truly it was enjoyed by the audience. The acting of Mr. Curtis was a fine piece of character impersonation. He was natural, even, and there was a remarkable assimilation of man and part. The familiar badinage in which he indulged with all whom he met is thoroughly characteristic of the class he represented. His "Sam'l" was the feature of the performance, and his rendition of the part was praiseworthy from every view.

Mr Loveday gave to the part of "Mr. Winslow" an impressive dignity, and showed by his work that he had studied his part. Messrs. F. Losce, S. Brown and H. Vaughn, respectively, were careful and effective in the roles assigned them.

Miss DeMer successfully portrayed the cunning machinations of a French adventuress, and the charming tone in which the broken English came from her lips, revealed her nationality. She acted with grace and naturalness. Miss Ethel Gray happily interpreted the part of "Ellen Winslow," carrying it with becoming grace and dignity. Miss Gertie Granville pleased the audience by her capital impersonation of "Rebecca," investing the character with a piquancy that became her admirably. The play and company combined in furnishing a laughable and pleasing comedy entertainment, which will be repeated at the matinee, and again to-night.

Correspondence.

ATLANTA, GA., March 16, 1881.—Rev. John W. Heidt, Pastor Trinity Church, City—Dear Sir: The undersigned members of your church and congregation, some of whom had the pleasure of hearing the sermon preached by you on Sunday morning, February 27th, last, text Matthew xvi, 18, "And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it;" and also others who did not have that pleasure, but who have heard the sermon very highly commended; all uniting in believing that its repetition would do much good, and give those who were kept away from church on account of the inclement weather an opportunity of hearing it, respectfully request that you repeat the sermon at such time as may be most convenient to you. Very truly,

E. M. Pendleton, C. E. Boynton, C. W. Smith, William Laird, W. H. Brotherton, W. A. Haygood, G. H. Boynton, W. E. Hoyle, Bryce Smith and others.

ATLANTA, GA., March 18, 1881.—Messrs. E M Pendleton, C. E. Boynton, C. W. Smith, and others—Dear Brethren: Yours requesting the repetition of my sermon on "Christ, the True Rock," which was delivered three Sabbaths ago at Trinity church, has just been received. In reply I beg to say that since you "believe that its repetition would do much good," I do not feel at liberty to deny your request. Accordingly I name next Sabbath, March 20, as the day on which it will be convenient for me to repeat the sermon. Very truly yours in Christ, JOHN W. HEIDT.

What Was Overheard.

Whilst Augustus Watson and Lucy Williams were confined in the calaboose awaiting a trial upon the charge of larceny, they occupied adjacent cells. The evening before the case was called Policeman Couch was standing in the corridor and heard Lucy Williams say to Watson: "You keep your mouth and I'll take all the blame; if any one is to suffer I'll bear it." This will be introduced when the trial comes up in the superior court. In addition to this Officers Couch and Saulsbury will swear that when they arrested Lucy her hands were strongly perfumed with kerosene. When asked what she had been doing with the coal oil she said that she had been suffering with the earache and had used the kerosene to relieve the pain. An examination of the ears proved this statement false.

The Damage in DeKalb.

DeKalb county has suffered considerab'y by the late heavy rains. The saw mill and gin house of John W. Wallace, on Peachtree creek, were greatly damaged. The dam at Mason's mill, just above Wallace's mill, was partly washed away. The following bridges are reported washed away or greatly injured: Yellow river bridge at Cain's post office, in Gwinnett; Fain's bridge, at Fain's mill; McGuire's bridge at the old Steadman place, and Rock bridge.

THE DESCENDING RAIN.

And the Damage it Has Done to Fulton County.

The weather is considerably demolished, as it were. From all parts of the country the reports of damage by the unprecedented high water come in. Nine bridges in Fulton county are so far reported injured. Three of these were mentioned yesterday. Part of the abutment of the north side of Howell's mill bridge is reported giving way. A man was sent out to look after it yesterday. At Stevens's mill, on Nance's creek, three piers of the bridge were washed away and the fill on the side of the bridge next to the city was washed out. The fill washed out at Donaldson and Williams's on Nance's creek. At the Wash Johnson bridge on Nance's creek the fill on the north side was washed out, and there is a large hole in the road. The abutment of Lynch's bridge on South river was started from its place. The approaches were washed away from Jordan's bridge on South river.

The work of repairing will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Mr. Calhoun, ordinary, is pushing things as much as he can, and will have the repairs at Clear Creek bridge finished to-day. An engineer was sent out yesterday to inspect Plaster's bridge and Collins's bridge, and report plans, etc., for their repuilding. Mr. Calhoun will go out to Nance's creek Tuesday to have matters in that locality attended to.

A heavy rain fell last night, and much more damage may yet be done.

BIG RAIN.

It Floods the Streets and Fills the Basements.

About 10 o'clock last night the heaviest rain of the year began falling, and for an hour there was an uninterupted fall of water in perfect torrents. The streets were soon covered with a stream, the force of the water washing the mud and sand upon the sidewalks. Many basements were flooded, water standing two and three feet deep on the floor. Thompson's restaurant, and Knapp's eating house, Marietta street, were filled with water, as also was Brotherton's basement, corner Whitehall and Mitchell streets. In this basement there was a large stock of goods which was greatly damaged. At 2 o'clock this morning one of the fire engines went to work to pump the water out.

In many places boxes and flour barrels were floating about the streets and the sight presented reminded one of a flood. On Decatur street near Calhoun the water stood nearly four feet deep at two o'clock this morning. About one the rain again began falling, and as we go to press there is a heavy storm raging.

A Bursted Sewer.

The sewer along Whitehall street bursted this morning at an early hour, flooding Brotherton's basement to such an extent that it was feared that the walls of the building would give way. The water is still rising and was at 3 o'clock, four feet deep. The alarm of fire was sounded in order to procure the necessary help to bail the water. The engines are now at work.

The Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., March 18, 1881.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Eastern circuit......... 7 | Atlanta circuit..........27
Northern circuit....... 8 |

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Argument concluded.
No. 6. Sperber vs. Balster et al. Ejectment, from Effingham. R. R. Richards, for plaintiff in error. Lester & Ravenel, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Richards, the court adjourned until 10 a.m., to-morrow.

United States Circuit Court.

The following cases were tried in the United States circuit court Thursday, but did not appear in yesterday's report:

United States vs. Virgil Lovell, charged with illicit retailing. Tried and acquitted.

United States vs. William P. Sison, charged with illicit retailing and distilling. Tried and found guilty of illicit retailing only, and sentenced to one month in jail, $100 fine and costs.

United States vs. James Bearden, charged with illicit retailing. Plea of guilty, and sentence of one month in jail and $100 fine and costs.

The following was the business for yesterday: J. Dewitt Burkhead vs. William T. Wofford. Judgment for $ 78 principal and $3 35 interest.

United States vs. E. Mullenax, charged with illicit retailing. Plea of guilty and sentence of one month's imprisonment, $100 fine and costs.

Nearly the entire day was taken up in the trial of the case of James A. Turpin and Allen Turpin, charged with conspiracy and firing on United States Deputy Collector Shepard and party on the night of November 29, 1879. The defendants were represented by General Gartrell and Colonel George S. Thomas. The case was not concluded up to the hour of adjournment.

Captured His Man.

A few days ago we published an article stating that Sheriff Anderson, of Covington, was in town looking for a negro named Kennard, who is wanted in Newton county for shooting another negro. Soon after Mr. Anderson arrived here he learned that Kennard's capture could only be effected by watching the State road trains, as Kennard was attempting to get to Mississippi. Thursday morning he boarded the train hoping to catch Kennard when he got on. In order to prevent Kennard's friends, who were aboard the same train, and whom Kennard expected to join, knowing that he was being looked for, Sheriff Anderson got on the front of the baggage car and then rode to Marietta. There he got off to enter the car, but no sooner had he touched the ground than he spied his man. Unfortunately Kennard saw the sheriff first and made good his escape by running. Knowing that Kennard would try to join his friends Mr. Anderson went on to Big Shanty, where he waited until yesterday, when he captured the man he wanted as he was passing by on a through freight.

With his prisoner Mr. Anderson arrived in town this morning at 2 o'clock. Kennard is a bad negro, and will serve the state a term. This is not his first trouble.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic in Georgia.

The W. C. T. U. of Atlanta, and kindred unions throughout the state, are now forming committees of ladies whose duty it will be to see that petitions are presented from every city, town and hamlet, to the next legislature, for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last Sunday night at St. Paul's church. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Dunlap, presented a pledge which received ninety signers.

The fifth of this series of meetings will be held next Sunday night at Payne's chapel, by Rev. Mr. Hughes, the pastor. Let all attend.

Fifty Cents On the Dollar.

Thursday evening last John Jones, who has been engaged in the mercantile business at 288 Marietta street, made an assignment. Yesterday his creditors met when Mr. Moyers, Jones's attorney, effected a settlement by paying fifty cents on the dollar.

After the store had been closed Thursday evening a Mr. Crawford, one of the creditors procured an attachment which was placed in the hands of Constable Jack Smith, who, in order to secure the goods broke open the store and seized some tobacco which was removed to a place of safety. For this Mr. Jones's attorney will institute criminal proceedings unless the goods are at once produced, and so he has informed the constable who made the seizures.

A Darkey's Trouble.

Once upon a time—just before the late big rain came—there was a colored citizen by the name of Gilford Hornsby who was coaxing a living out of a diminutive country store on the banks of the Chattahoochee at Lowe's ferry. When Gilford retired on the evening of Wednesday last he was proprietor of "general merchandise," valued at about $100 and stored in the before mentioned 6x9 establisment. Well the river rose and beat upon that house and when the morning broke that house was drifting with the waters that run down to the sea. Gilford secured a batteau and industriously paddled after the fleeing craft. After no small amount of labor he succeeded in rescuing a barrel of kerosene oil, but nothing more.

Looking For a Bad Negro.

A Paulding county officer was in the city yesterday searching for Charles Pool, a negro boy who is wanted in that county for an attempt to rape, and who, it is thought, is in Atlanta.

Pool is a dark ginger colored negro about 23 or 24 years old, five feet seven or eight inches tall, will weigh one hundred and thirty or forty pounds, had side whiskers and a scar across the center of the forehead. When last seen he was dressed in a dark suit of clothing. His offense is an attempt to rape. Pool is said to be a bad negro.

She Gave Bond.

Cornelia Haynes, yesterday, swore out a warrant before Judge Butt, in which she charged Eliza Boyd with larceny. The accused was duly arrested and arraigned for trial, when it was proven that the complainant had deposited $34 in James's bank for which she had been given a receipt. This receipt fell into the defendant's hands, and upon it she drew $17 of the complainant's money, but subsequently replaced it. A conclusion was reached by fixing Eliza's bond at $50. The bond was readily given, and the case awaits the city court.

A Bad Place.

THE CONSTITUTION is requested to call attention to the bad condition of the street and sidewalk on Randolph street, at the corner of Cain. A precipice, twenty feet high, at that place constantly endangers the safety of all who pass that way at night.

Religious Meetings.

For the past week some very interesting meetings have been in progress at the First Methodist church, conducted by the Rev. Clement A. Evans. The bad weather has interfered with them considerably, and the meetings will be continued next week, commencing every day at four and seven p. m.

Assault and Battery.

Judge Rhea disposed of an assault and battery case yesterday. It was instituted by Peter Echols, who charged John Beaver alias John Watson with beating him with a stick Wednesday evening on Peachtree street. The evidence would not sustain the charge, and the case was dismissed.

Sent to Jail.

Georgia Weems, a colored girl, was before Judge Tanner yesterday for trial upon a warrant charging her with larceny from the person. Soloman Coleman, a Dahlonega negro, was the complainant, and testified that whilst he was asleep in Georgia Weems's house she pilfered his pocket of five dollars. In default of a fifty dollar bond she was sent to jail.

Liberal Druggists.

The board of city physicians in charge of the city hospital desire to return thanks to the following Atlanta druggists for liberal donations of medicine for the use of the hospital: Taylor & Mobley, Howard & Bros, Pemberton & Pullum, Daniel & Marsh, Hallman & Candler, Avary & Bros., Wilson & Tyner, Peacock & Co.

Next Thursday Evening.

The Gate City literary club will meet next Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. Prim 140 Rawson street. The programme embraces a variety that will please and entertain all who attend.

The New French Loan.

PARIS, March 18.—The new loan has been taken several times over.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The city court was not in session yesterday and will not be again until Monday.

—The residence of Major Z. A. Rice, 119 Walton street was burglarized of about $40 Tuesday night.

—Have your Watches repaired by skilled workmen at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s.
mar3—d3w

—Cincinnati Ticket for sale. Address care of Constitution. H. Gardiner.
mar19—dif

A Thief Wanted.

Mr. Robert Hobbs, of Adamsville, notifies Chief Anderson that he wants George Moreland arrested. Moreland is a very black negro, about five feet ten inches high, weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, is spare made and about twenty-two years of age. He is wanted for stealing clothing from the complainant.

Did Not Go Out.

The West Point passenger train, whose time of departure is 12:15 a.m., failed to leave town last night. This is due to the fact that the heavy rains of yesterday and last night prevented the Montgomery train coming up to West Point, and also to the unsafe condition of the track about West Point made so by the rain.

Habeas Corpus.

The habeas corpus case of Mrs. Julia Cherry vs. Drayton Cherry and Mrs. Mattie Cherry for the custody of Sallie Cherry, a three-year-old child of Drayton and Julia Cherry, who have been separated for several years, was tried before Judge Calhoun yesterday. The child was given to Mrs. Julia Cherry.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—S. P. Thurmond, one of Athens, leading lawyers is in the city attending supreme court.

—Mr. and Mrs. Barton Haxall and their daughter, Mrs. Henry A. Wise, Jr., of Richmond, Va., are visiting Judge Milledge.

—Robert Alston, who enjoys a lucrative government position in Washington, has returned home, arriving in the city last night.

—Mr. Brown, of the firm of Haskell & Brown, a large dry goods commission house of Chicago, was in the city yesterday and paid THE CONSTITUTION a visit. Mr. Brown is a pleasant affable gentleman and his visit was much enjoyed.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEORGIA.

—J. G. Mays, Augusta.
—David Bukofzer, Dalton.
—Clarence Stephens, Augusta.
—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brown, Rockford.
—Perry M. DeLeon, B. Gordon, Savannah.

HORRIBLE DEATH AT NINETY.

An Aged But Childish Virginian Murdered by Two Women.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 18.—S. S. Stone lives three miles from here, and his family is connected with wealthy people. A false story to the discredit of his daughter was lately circulated. He charged the slander upon a man named Angel, who was 90 years old, and childish. Stone, with his wife and another woman, went to Angel's house one night about two weeks since, and, after calling the old woman out of the house, proceeded to cowhide the old man. After having given him a thrashing they left. The matter was kept quiet; at all events, the public never got the whole story until day before yesterday, when Angel died. A coroner's inquest was begun to-day. Mrs. Angel testified that the old man had been in good health up to the time of his beating, and that on the day of the affair they were at home getting ready to move, when some one came and called her out of the house. She went out, but, hearing a scuffle, ran back and found two women and Mr. Stone attacking the aged man. One of them had a new cowhide, with which she was belaboring him. When she again entered she saw the old man lying on the floor, with Stone holding him by the hands, while his wife was thrashing him with the cowhide. After beating him to their satisfaction, Stone, his wife, and the other woman left the house.

The physician, Dr. Alexander, stated that the deceased, in his opinion, came to his death from nervous prostration, caused by over excitement and by his injuries.

Some other witnesses gave a description of the condition of the body of the old man during his brief illness. His body was covered with stripes and scars twelve days after the beating.

A Fearful Ride.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHARLOTTE, March 18.—Two negro men, named Samuel Griffin and Milford Warren, near Beaver Dam station, on the Carolina Central railroad and thirty miles from Charlotte, attempted yesterday to follow the freight train with a hand-car but holding on to the rear car. Descending a heavy grade Griffin was thrown from the car and the wheels passed over him, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly. The hand-car then jumped the track and was precipited down an embankment, falling on Warren, who had managed to retain his seat up to that moment, and injuring him seriously.

A New Railroad.

DENVER, COL., March 18.—The Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo railroad company, filed articles of incorporation to-day with a capital stock of $3,000,000 divided into thirty thousand shares. The object is to build a broad gauge road from Pueblo, via Colorado Springs, to Denver. Of the three railroad companies—Denver, Utah and Pacific, Denver, Western and Pacific and Denver, Longmont and Pacific, organized to build railroads from Denver via Longmont, and from Longmont to the parks, the Denver, Western and Pacific is the only one that has commenced work, they having three hundred teams grading.

A Murdered Boy.

DETROIT, March 17.—The body of a boy six years old, son of James J. Craig, a florist of this city, was found in an alley near his father's residence, this morning. He was last seen yesterday afternoon, at play. When found, the body was stretched face downwards, a stick of candy grasped tightly in one hand. The body had the appearance of having been run over by a heavy wagon, and then taken and left where found, as the child's shoes were free from mud. The case seems to be one of criminal carelessness on the part of some driver in the first place, and then cruel heartlessness in attempting to cover the first crime.

Frank Rose Sentenced.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Frank Rose, who a week since robbed the Union express office in this city of $2,704, plead guilty to-day, and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. It being evident that the clerk in the office, young Brewer, was only a tool of his uncle, Frank Rose, and that it was through the disclosures made by him that the manner in which this crime was committed was made known to the authorities, and through him the stolen property was recovered, a nolle prosequi was entered in his case.

Murdered by an ex-Convict.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The Gazette's Gallipolis special says that Harvey Blagg was probably fatally wounded to-day by Warren Mitchell, an ex convict. They had quarreled at cards in a saloon and walked away together, still quarreling. When they separated, Mitchell seized an axe in the hands of a man and struck Blagg from behind, cutting into his side and back. He then escaped across the river into Kentucky, where he was arrested, and will be held to await a requisition.

Notorious Robber Captured.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Some days ago R. C. Welsh, formerly of Texas, was arrested in California, Mo., and taken to Dallas. A dispatch from that point says he is charged with being leader of a band of men who robbed the Texas Central railroad a few years ago, an act attributed to the notorious Bill Bass and his gang, and that he is now undrgoing examination before the United States commission at Dallas.

The Manchester Market.

LONDON, March 18.—The Manchester Guardian in its commercial article this morning, says the market is very steady. In some cases sellers are not quite so easy to deal with, and sales are comparatively small. The slight rally in the cotton market, and the improvement in the weather had a distinct influence in strengthening the position of producers, although they have done little towards increasing the demand.

The First Through Train.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 18.—The first through train over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road for Deming, making connection with the Southern Pacific from San Francisco, left the union depot to-night at 9:50. There were seven cars in the train, all crowded, and among the passengers were fourteen ticketed to San Francisco and points on the Southern Pacific.

A Brutal Outrage.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The Republican's Fort Worth, Texas, special says that Frank Varner, a negro, after terribly choking, beating and gagging Luana Edison, a handsome and quite accomplished young lady living two miles from the city, brutally outraged her and fled, but was pursued by friends of the lady, captured and lodged in jail. He will probably be lynched.

An Interesting Fact.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A cable special from London says that the Cuckoo, this afternoon, has the following: The czar of Russia is a lineal descendant of the Princess Sophia, mother of George I, and therefore, under the act of settlement with reservation as to religion, is entitled, better heirs failing, to succeed to the throne of Great Britain.

An Irish Request.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 18.—Hon. James Russell Lowell, minister, yesterday received a telegram from the president of the Knights of St. Patrick at St. Louis, expressing sympathy with Mr. Parnell, and requesting Mr. Lowell to forward the telegram to Mr. Parnell.

A Serious Riot.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—A special to the Democrat from Monroe says a serious difficulty occurred on the Bayou de Soir yesterday, in which F. L. Ludeling, son of ex-Chief Justice Ludeling, was almost instantly killed. W. S. B. Michenon was dangerously wounded. F. O. Dinkgrave was slightly wounded in both arms.

The Plague.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Reuter telegram company says official reports show that fifty deaths from the plague occurred at Nedjeff between the 6th and 11th inst, and eleven at Djagars.

Assaulted and Robbed.

TOLEDO, March 18.—Thomas Johns, a prominent grain dealer of Wixom, Mich., was assaulted and robbed of $500 last night by a farm hand, name unknown, in the employ of John's father in-law. The assailant thus far has evaded arrest.

Run Over.

DENISON, Texas, March 18.—D. G. Venable, deputy United States commissioner, late of Frankfort, Kentucky, was thrown from a wood wagon yesterday, run over and killed, by a runaway team.

Sentenced to Hang.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LITTLE ROCK, March 18.—Henry Dennison, colored, was sentenced yesterday at The Arc to be hanged April 15 for the murder of his wife.

A Brakeman's Death.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—A brakeman named Mulin, of Freeport, Ill, was run over this evening and killed.

JOHN RYAN
Has just received a splendid assortment of new spring Tapestry, Carpets, private patterns that he will sell at prices that no competition can touch.
—Anthracite Coal.
mar17 d4t W. S. WILSON & BRO.

FULL STOCK DRY GOODS, CARPETS, SHOES
NOW IN AND READY FOR INSPECTION.
RICH BROCADES, PLAIN SATINS, FRENCH FOULAS, ELEGANT GRENADINES, BEAUTIFUL COLORED SILKS, BEAUTIFUL PLAIDS, SATIN SURAHS, SHUDAH CLOTHS, ELEGANT STIPES, SATIN MARVELEAUX, FRENCH BUNTINGS, NUNS' VEILINGS,
HOSIERY.
All New Styles and Shadings—Gents' Ladies' Children's.
TABLE LINENS,
Handkerchiefs, Towels, in endless variety.
CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Largest stock Carpets, Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Lace Curtains, and Wall Paper in the State.
SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
Our Shoe Store now full. New Styles and first-class quality. We GUARANTEE PRICES throughout our entire stock as low as NEW YORK RETAIL PRICES.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

SECTION 1. The Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta do ordain, that all sidewalks for pedestrians in the city of Atlanta hereafter constructed shall be of the following widths: On streets sixty feet wide the sidewalks shall be ten feet in width, on streets fifty feet wide the sidewalks shall be nine feet in width, on streets forty feet wide the sidewalks shall be seven feet in width, and on streets thirty feet wide six feet in width.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all persons owning lots fronting on streets in said city, upon notice from the City Engineer, to put down in front of their property good and substantial pavements of such character and material as the Mayor and General Council may by resolution prescribe.

SEC. 3. If any property-owner who shall be notified as provided in the preceding section shall fail within thirty days from the date of such notice to comply thereto, the city shall have the same put down at such property-owner's expense. In all such cases the City Engineer shall have a bill for the cost of such pavement presented to the property-owner, and if the same is not paid in (10) ten days the Engineer shall deliver the bill to the Clerk of the Council, who shall issue execution for the amount of such bill against the property owner or owners, and against his, hers or their lands goods and chattels. Such execution shall be delivered by the Clerk to the Marshal, who shall proceed to collect the same by levy and sale in the same manner, as provided by law for the levy and sale of property under tax executions. The fees of the Clerk and Marshal shall be the same as on tax executions.

SEC. 4. Lot owners shall keep the sidewalks, the paving and curbing in good repair, and on failure to make proper repairs in ten days after notice from the City Engineer, such repairs shall be made by the city at the lot owner's expense. If the sidewalk is in such a condition as to be dangerous to persons passing along the same, the City Engineer may in his discretion require the same to be placed in safe condition at once, or may have the same done, if the owner refuses or fails, at once at the expense of the lot owner. In all such cases of repairing sidewalks the cost of the same shall be collected as provided in Section three (3) of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Proper and necessary curbing shall hereafter be considered a part of the sidewalk, and all persons notified to put down sidewalks shall put down the curbing also of such character and material as the resolution of the Mayor and General Council shall prescribe, and if the city does the work the cost of the curbing shall be included in the amount collected from the lot owner.

SEC. 6. All sidewalks hereafter put down shall conform to the grade to be given by the City Engineer, and if any lot owner fail to conform to such grade the sidewalk may be changed by the city at the lot owner's expense, and cost of the work collected as in Section (3) three of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. All sidewalks hereafter put down shall be constructed in accordance with the directions of the City Engineer, and must receive his approval.

SEC. 8. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance or any of its provisions are hereby repealed. mch19—d1t

Still they come and must sell. Fresh arrival of Oranges, Cabbage, Potatoes, Apples. Call while fresh, at
ELAM JOHNSON'S,
mar19—d1t 22 N. Broad Street.

Read the Southern Dramatic Critic. Out to-day at noon.

JOHN RYAN
Is offering special inducements in his Black and Colored Silk Departments and will duplicate any order from New York 10 per cent less than their price.

John Ryan's
Shoe buyer left to-day for New York to lay in another immense stock of fine Shoes.

JOHN KEELY
The Leader of Low Prices!
OFFERS THIS WEEK
Thousands of Dollars worth of Ladies' Underwear at half price! The goods were slightly wet, but not materially injured. Nothing like them in America for the prices! At
JOHN KEELY'S.
15,000 yards Beautiful Quality White Checked Nainsook Muslins, 9c yard, an Extraordinary Bargain! At
JOHN KEELY'S.
3,000 dollars worth of New and Beautiful Spring Hosiery for Ladies and Misses. Lovely Goods! At
John Keely's
3,000 pairs New Spring Shades in "Foster" Kid Gloves, with three and five hooks. The most popular glove in the trade. At
JOHN KEELY'S.
10,000 yards of the best Black Cashmere in America at the prices named, respectively, viz: 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c and 75c per yard. Perfect marvels of beauty and cheapness the yare! At
JOHN KEELY'S.
The best 50c Reinforced Shirt in the United States; the best 75c Reinforced Shirt in the world, no doubt! the King of $1 Shirts is here to be found.
A superb stock of Gent's Colored Shirts just opened.
A magnificent line of Boy's and Youth's Shirts and Collars just received. Nothing can be named in this line of goods, which is new and desirable, but may be found in the Shirt Department.
John Keely's
Corsets! Corsets! Corsets!
A truly grand line of Corsets embracing everything from a 25c Corset up to the finest made.
The best 50c Corset in the United States, doubtless.
A perfect beauty in the Corset line for 75c each, at
JOHN KEELY'S.
Mothers! Mothers!
Look to your interests in the following matter:
350 suits Boy's beautifully made Clothing, to fit children from 4 to 12 years old, at from $2 per suit up to $3.50. Nothing like them elsewhere.
170 suits Boy's superb styles in ready-made Clothing, sizes from 4 years up to 16 years, at from $3.75 per suit, up to $6.50 per suit—lovely goods! choice styles! No such an assortment of Boy's Clothing can be found elsewhere as that now on exhibition at
JOHN KEELY'S.
Shoes, Slippers, Buskins!
New goods! No old trash! No broken sizes and passe styles! All fresh!
The best line of fine Slippers ever offered in Atlanta.
The largest stock of Ziegler's Shoes in the South.
The best assortment of Burt's Shoes in Atlanta.
No shoddy! No paper soles! at
John Keely's!

JOHN RYAN
Has just received by express 50 pieces of of Beautiful Brocade Satins from 75 cents to $4.00 per yard.
Big inducements are being offered in Table Linens, Towels Napkins and White Goods at
JOHN RYAN'S

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
238 sep'12—d1y un cham boy & co

Lime, Laths and Shingles by car load. Special inducements to dealers.
W. S. WILSON & BRO.
mar19—d4w fri sun tues

Bright, Sparkling and full of Fun: Southern Dramatic Critic.

The "Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass" will relieve and cure sick headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, etc. Try it. For sale by the Atlanta Druggists.

Ladies ask to see the novelties in Ruchings that John Ryan has just received.

Lime and Laths by car load cheap.
W. S. WILSON & BRO.
mar19—d4w fri sun tues

"The Live Indian" in the Southern Dramatic Critic to-day.

200 rolls of China Mattings just received at John Ryan's from 15c per yard up.

Jno. B. Stetson's fine Hats in all the new Spring shapes just received at
John Ryan's.

Your attention is called to the New Dress Goods and especially in novelties that John Ryan is now offering.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Chewacla, Alabama, Lime. Special inducements to dealers and contractors.
W. S. WILSON & BRO.
mar19—d4w fri sun tues

Prolific Cotton.

Messrs. Mark W. Johnson & Co., dealers in seeds, fertilizers and farm implements, etc., of Atlanta, Ga., are offering for sale Jones's Improved Cotton Seed—price $4 per bushel—as the greatest improvement yet made in the plant. It would be well to give this a trial. Read the advertisement of this old, well known and reliable house, and send them orders for anything in their line or apply to them for information in regard to improved seeds or implements. Macon Telegraph and Messenger, Columbus Enquirer, Charleston News and Courier, Savannah News, and Augusta Chronicle will please copy to amount of $5 and forward bill to Mark W. Johnson & Co.
mar 15d5t&w1t

A Paper for everybody to read and enjoy---The Southern Dramatic Critic.

JOHN RYAN
Has just received from the recent great Underwriter's Sale in New York about 200,000 yards of Hamburg Edging, a little soiled by water. Will be sold at astonishingly low prices

No. 70 Whitehall Street.
Now is the time to buy bargains in Japanese Goods. Special reduction for a few days. Call early.
mar18 d3t RAMEE & ANSPACH.

Be sure to take home the Southern Dramatic Critic. Out to-day at noon.

JOHN RYAN'S
New Hosiery are very handsome and remarkably cheap. No such a line can be seen elsewhere.

NOTICE.

Mr. John A. Goin having retired from the Superintendency of the Atlanta branch of the The Bradstreet Company, his place has been filled by Mr. Samuel Tickell.
mar19—d2t

COMPETITION DEFIED.
John Ryan is selling splendid Mattings at 15c as good as any sold elsewhere at 22 1-2.

Anthracite Coal.
Another cargo of that nice, free burning Anthracite Coal, just received.
mar17 d4t W. S. WILSON & BRO.

Japanese Goods.
We offer all Japanese Goods at greatly reduced prices for a few days, at 70 Whitehall street. RAMEE & ANSPACH.
mar18 d3t

Just Received
A LARGE LINE OF NEW DESIGNS IN
Meriden Britania Co.'s
SILVER PLATED WARE.
Also, new invoices of Bronze Goods, as
Lamps, Clocks, etc.
New Goods arriving every day. Come and see them, at the Silver Palace of
A. F. PICKERT,
dec5d tf4thp No. 5 Whitehall St.

CORONER'S SALE.—Will be sold before the court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: A lot or parcel of land situated on the corner of Stonewall and High streets, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, fronting on Stonewall street seventy five feet, and running back along High street two hundred feet to a twenty-foot alley, being part of the Porter property and part of land lot 84 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, levied on as the property of Patrick Fitzgibbon, by virtue of and to satisfy eight fi fas issued from the justice court of the 123th district, G. M. in favor of A M Perkerson vs Patrick Fitzgibbon.
F. A. HILBURN, Coroner.
mar8 d1aw4w tues

NOTICE.

A CALLED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gate City National Bank of Atlanta will be held at their office, at 4 p. m. on Thursday, 7th April. L. J. HILL,
mar16 d3w President.

WANTED,
MACHINE MOULDERS
GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYment for a number of good and industrious men. Write or telegraph to
LANE & BODLEY CO.,
mar16 d5t Cincinnati, O.

Huckins' SOUPS
TOMATO, MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, JULIENNE, PEA, MACARONI, BEEF, VERMICELLI SOUP AND BOUILLI, CHICKEN, MUTTON BROTH, CONSOMME, OKRA, MULLAGATAWNEY, GREEN TURTLE, TARRAPIN. Also, Irish Stew, Haricot of Mutton, Stewed Calves' Head, Tomatoe Sauce, etc. In quart cans, rich, perfectly seasoned, and require only to be heated. Prepared by J. H. W. HUCKINS, who was for over 15 years chef-de-cuisine of the leading hotel of Boston. Leading grocers sell them. dec21—d1aw6m ...

YOU CAN
Create an Excitement and have an Excellent TRADE throughout the usually DULL months of JULY and AUGUST by running a Cheap Counter in your Store. Send for our Price Lists and
HINTS TO MERCHANTS.
Butler Bros. 312 Broadway, NEW YORK. 2 0 Randolph St., CHICAGO. 26&28 Chauncey St., BOSTON.
69 mar6—d1aw 52w sat

SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS
of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of point.
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.
In 20 Numbers. A complete Sample Card, for trial, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.
138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.
nov29—d1aw6m sat

DIAMOND SPECTACLES!
TRADE MARK
These Spectacles are manufactured from "MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES" melted together, and are called DIAMOND on account of their hardness and brilliancy.
Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent. less heated rays than any other pebble.
They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles.
Manufactured by the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Co., New York. For sale by responsible agents in every city in the Union. J. P. Stevens & Co., Jewelers and Opticians, are Sole Agents for Atlanta, Georgia, from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.
Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark.
CELLULOID EYE GLASSES A SPECIALTY.
feb19—dly sat wed &wkyly eow

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

In effect January 16th, 1881.

TRAINS NORTH.

M	STATIONS.	No. 3. a. m.	No. 11. a. m.	No. 1. p. m.	Accom
....	Lv Atlanta	5.10am	8.00am	2.45pm	4.00pm
8	" Bolton	5.26am	8.19am	3.01pm	4.20pm
10	" Gilmore	5.32am	8.26am	3.07pm	4.26pm
11	" Vining's	5.35am	8.31am	3.10pm	4.32pm
12	" Mclvor's	....	....	....	4.34pm
15	" Smyrna	5.45am	8.41am	3.19pm	4.42pm
..	" Ruff's	5.46am	....	3.20pm	4.45pm
20	" Marietta	5.57am	8.52am	3.31pm	5.15pm
29	" Big Shanty	6.29am	9.10am	3.49pm	5.35pm
35	" Acworth	6.43am	9.24am	4.03pm	6.00pm
40	" Allatoona	6.57am	9.36am	4.15pm	6.14pm
42	" Bartow	7.04am	9.41am	4.20pm	6.20pm
44	" Stegall's	7.06am	9.42am	4.22pm	6.38pm
47	" Etowah	....	....	....	....
49	" Cartersv'le	7.18am	9.58am	4.32pm	6.52pm
52	" Rogers'	7.28am	10.03am	4.40pm	7.03pm
..	" Cass	7.32am	10.06am	4.42pm	7.08pm
..	" Best's	7.40am	10.13am	4.49pm	....
60	" Kingston	7.48am	10.21am	4.56pm	ar7.25"
64	" Hall's	8.00am	10.32am	5.05pm	
70	" Adairsv'lle	8.13am	10.45am	5.17pm	
76	" McDaniel's	8.28am	11.00am	5.31pm	
80	" Calhoun	8.38am	11.09am	5.40pm	
85	" Resaca	8.52am	11.23am	5.52pm	
91	" Tilton	9.08am	11.38am	6.06pm	
100	" Dalton	9.27am	12.02pm	6.37pm	6.00am
109	" TunnelH'l	9.44am	12.20pm	6.53pm	6.45am
114	" Catoosa	....	....	....	....
116	" Ringgold	10.02am	12.39pm	7.12pm	8.03am
122	" Graysville	10.14am	12.55pm	7.27pm	8.48am
128	" Chicka'ga	10.28am	1.10pm	7.40pm	9.20am
132	" Boyce	10.37am	1.20pm	7.49pm	9.50am
..	" Amnicola	10.41am	1.26pm	7.57pm	10.07am
140	Ar. Chattan'ga	10.56am	1.40pm	8.10pm	10.30am

TRAINS SOUTH.

M	STATIONS.	No. 4, a. m.	No. 2 p. m.	Accom
	Lv Chattanooga	7.05am	3.00pm	12.50pm
..	" Amnicola	7.25am	3.14pm	1.25pm
8	" Boyce	7.28am	3.19pm	1.34pm
12	" Chicamauga	7.38am	3.29pm	2.02pm
18	" Graysville	7.51am	3.43pm	2.45pm
24	" Ringgold	8.04am	3.57pm	3.30pm
26	" Catoosa			
31	" Tunnill Hill	8.22am	4.15pm	4.15pm
40	" Dalton	8.50am	4.34pm	ar.4.45"
49	" Tilton	9.09am	4.53pm	....
55	" Resaca	9.23am	5.07pm	....
61	" Calhoun	9.36am	5.21pm	....
64	" McDaniel's	9.44am	5.30pm	....
70	" Adairsville	9.58am	5.44pm	....
76	" Hall's	10.09am	5.54pm	....
80	" Kingston	10.20am	6.04pm	5.20am
..	" Best's	10.27am	6.11pm	....
87	" Cass	10.34am	6.16pm	5.39am
88	" Rogers's	10.38am	6.19pm	5.43am
91	" Cartersville	10.47am	6.28pm	5.54am
93	" Etowah			
96	" Stegall's	10.57am	6.38pm	6.11am
98	" Bartow	11.00am	6.39pm	....
99	" Allatoona	11.06am	6.43pm	6 23am
105	" Acworth	11.19am	6.55pm	6.42am
111	" Big Shanty	11.33am	7.21pm	7.01am
120	" Marietta	11.52am	7.39pm	7.28am
..	" Ruff's		7.49pm	7.40am
125	" Smyrna	12.03pm	7.50pm	7.43am
128	" Mclvor's		7.56pm	7.53am
129	" Vining's	12.12pm	7.58pm	7.56am
130	" Gilmore	12.16pm	8.01pm	8.02am
132	" Bolton	12.23pm	8.05pm	ar.8.54
140	Ar. Atlanta	12.40pm	8.20pm	8.20am

B. W. WRENN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.
A Monthly Magazine.
FOR THE PLANTATION, THE GARDEN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
MARCH NUMBER, 1881.—CONTENTS.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
Thoughts for the Month; Doura, or Egyptian Corn; Ensilage—Is Improvement Worth its Cost; Okra—Hebiscus Esculentus; Herds Grass Pastures; German Carp; Checking Cotton; How to Make a Silo; Sugar Cane; Fine or Long Staple Cotton on Thin Soils; Work Necessary to Produce a Cotton Crop; Long vs. Short-Limbed Cotton—Rust, etc; Hints on Manure Questions.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
Sheep Husbandry; To What Age will Cows Breed; Feeding Pigs; Management of a Colt; Breachy Animals.
DAIRY DEPARTMENT.
Butter Yield of Jersey Cow Eurotas; Milking Cows; Dairy Items; Feed for Cows—Relative Value.
POULTRY DEPARTMENT.
Raising Turkeys; Feeding for Eggs; Prolonged Influence of Breeding; Poultry Notes.
HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
Summer Squashes; Strawberry Culture; The Niagara and Other Grapes; Girdling Grape Vines to Improve Fruit.
APIARY DEPARTMENT.
Bee Disease: Cyprian Bees—A Superior Race.
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.
Heaves; Impaction of the Manifold.
HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.
Milk and Lime Water; Recipes; The Sick Room.
INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.
Long and Short-Limbed Cotton; Compost and Phosphate; Drilling or Broadcasting Compost; Commercial Fertilizers; Long's Chemicals, Compost, etc; Cotton Seed and Wood-Lice; Which is the More Valuable as Manure, the Hull or Kernel of Cotton Seed; Lucerne; Protecting Corn from Birds; Large Yield of Oats; Varieties of Cotton in Arkansas; Orchard—Crop to Grow it; Eradicating Bermuda Grass; Sulky Plows; Ash Element and Cotton Seed for Cotton; Books and Exchanges.
TERMS—$1.50 a Year in Advance, postage paid. Single copies 15 cents. Address,
THE CONSTITUTION,
mch1—tf Atlanta, Ga

SALE BY THE CITY OF ATLANTA OF real estate in the city, purchased for city tax. Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the legal hours for sheriff's sales on the first Tuesday in April, 1881, the real estate mentioned below, which has been purchased by the city at tax sales, by the marshal of the city for tax, and which has been held by the city for one year under such purchase, and which is now to be sold by the tax committee of the city council of Atlanta, for the city, by virtue of a resolution of the mayor and general council of the same, passed December 1, 1880, in pursuance of the act of the legislature, approved February 27, 1877, and the ordinances passed by the mayor and general council of Atlanta, in accordance therewith. The mayor of the city will make a quit claim deed to the purchaser of the property purchased on payment of the purchase money, viz:

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on No. 25 Pryor street, part of land lot 51, adjoining Ivy and Murphy, sold for city tax 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of W. H. Hancock, trustee, and purchased by the city.
L. C. JONES, Chair'n T. C.
K. H. KNAPP,
D. A. BEATTIE.
mch4—d1aw4w fri

KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD
DEALERS IN
CARPETS!
COMPRISING ALL THE NOVELTIES AND NEW DESIGNS IN
Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels,
—AND—
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS!
NEW AND ORIGINAL COLORINGS—PRIVATE PATTERNS.
OUR DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
Contains everything New and Artistic in Lambrequins, Lace Curtians, Cornices and Window Shades.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS!
(all widths and prices.) Cocoa and Napier Mattings—for offices, hotels, etc.—all grades. Wall Paper from the cheapest to the most elaborate Fresco designs. Ornamental Ceilings, Dado Panels, etc. Our Goods Warranted
KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD, 50 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
-16—d1f 4thp top col

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 5th, 1881.

On and after SUNDAY, March 6th, 1881, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

READ DOWN.		READ DOWN.
No. 1.	From Savannah.	No. 2.
9 20 a m Lv	Savannah	Lv 7 30 p m
4 45 p m Ar	Augusta	Ar 5 20 a m
6 45 p m Ar	Macon	Ar 7 20 a m
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	Ar 12 50 p m
2 25 a m Ar	Columbus	Ar 1 40 p m
Ar	Eufaula	Ar 4 15 p m
6 05 a m Ar	Albany	Ar 3 53 p m
Ar	Milledgeville	Ar 9 44 a m
Ar	Eatonton	Ar 11 30 a m
No. 13.	From Augusta	No. 15.
9 30 a m Lv	Augusta	Lv 8 30 p m
3 45 p m Ar	Savannah	Ar 7 15 a m
6 45 p m Ar	Macon	Ar 7 20 a m
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	Ar 12 50 p m
2 25 a m Ar	Columbus	Ar 1 40 p m
Ar	Eufaula	Ar 4 15 p m
6 05 a m Ar	Albany	Ar 3 53 p m
Ar	Milledgeville	Ar 9 44 a m
Ar	Eatonton	Ar 11 30 a m
No. 2.	From Macon.	No. 4.
7 10 a m Lv	Macon	Lv 7 35 p m
3 45 p m Ar	Savannah	Ar 7 15 a m
4 45 p m Ar	Augusta	Ar 5 20 a m
9 44 a m Ar	Milledgeville	Ar
11 30 a m Ar	Eatonton	Ar
No. 1.	From Macon	No 5
8 45 a m Lv	Macon	Lv 8 20 p m
4 15 p m Ar	Eufaula	
3 53 p m Ar	Albany	Ar 6 05 a m
No. 3.	From Macon.	No. 13.
8 15 a m Lv	Macon	Lv 7 20 p m
1 40 p m Ar	Columbus	Ar 2 25 p m
No. 2.	From Macon.	No. 4.
8 00 a m Lv	Macon	Lv 8 15 p m
12 50 p m Ar	Atlanta	Ar 3 40 a m
No. 1.	From Atlanta	No. 3.
2 15 p m Lv	Atlanta	Lv 12 10 night
6 55 p m Ar	Macon	Ar 6 30 a m
Ar	Eufaula	Ar 4 15 p m
6 05 a m Ar	Albany	Ar 3 53 p m
2 25 a m Ar	Columbus	Ar 1 40 p m
Ar	Milledgeville	Ar 9 44 a m
Ar	Eatonton	Ar 11 30 a m
5 20 a m Ar	Augusta	Ar 4 45 p m
7 15 a m Ar	Savannah	Ar 3 45 p m
No. 4.	From Columbus	No. 14
11 50 a m Lv	Columbus	Lv 12 08 night
5 10 p m Ar	Macon	Ar 6 45 a m
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	Ar 12 50 p m
Ar	Eufaula	Ar 4 15 p m
6 05 a m Ar	Albany	Ar 3 53 p m
Ar	Milledgeville	Ar 9 44 a m
Ar	Eatonton	Ar 11 30 a m
5 20 a m Ar	Augusta	Ar 4 45 p m
7 15 a m Ar	Savannah	Ar 3 45 p m
No. 2	From Eufaula.	
12 00 noon Lv	Eufaula	
3 53 p m Ar	Albany	
6 35 p m Ar	Macon	
2 25 a m Ar	Columbus	
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	
5 20 a m Ar	Augusta	
7 15 a m Ar	Savannah	
No. 18.	From Albany.	No. 6.
12 02 noon Lv	Albany	Lv 8 15 p m
4 15 p m Ar	Eufaula	Ar
6 35 a m Ar	Macon	Ar 5 50 a m
2 25 a m Ar	Columbus	Ar 1 40 p m
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	Ar 12 50 p m
Ar	Milledgeville	Ar 9 44 a m
Ar	Eatonton	Ar 11 30 a m
5 20 a m Ar	Augusta	Ar 4 45 p m
7 15 a m Ar	Savannah	Ar 3 45 p m
No. 17.	From Eatonton and Milledgeville.	
2 15 p m Lv	Eatonton	
3 58 p m Lv	Milledgeville	
6 45 p m Ar	Macon	
2 25 a m Ar	Columbus	
6 05 a m Ar	Albany	
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	
5 20 a m Ar	Augusta	
7 15 a m Ar	Savannah	

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati via Macon, Atlanta and Cincinnati Southern Railway on 7:30 p. m. train.

Local Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Savannah and Augusta, Augusta and Macon, and Savannah and Atlanta.

CONNECTIONS.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely Extension runs daily (except Sunday) from Albany to Arlington, and daily (except Monday) from Arlington to Albany.

At Savannah with Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, at Augusta with all lines to North and East, at Atlanta with Air-Line and Kennesaw Routes to all points North, East and West.

Pullman Sleeper from Augusta to Washington without change.

Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured at Union Passenger Depot, C. R. R. Ticket office.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt. | WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. Savannah
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agent. | W. F. SHELLMAN, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick & Darien, to all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points really superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. ALBERT A. SHARP, General Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

Wesleyan Christian Advocate,
EDITED BY
Rev. A. G. Haygood, D.D.,
and Rev. J. W. Burke
Price $2.50 per Annum.
WE WILL CLUB AT FOLLOWING RATES with this excellent Christian Journal:
Wesleyan Advocate and Weekly Constitution one year for Three Dollars.
Wesleyan Advocate and Southern Cultivator one year for Three Dollars.
Wesleyan Advocate, Weekly Constitution and Cultivator one year for Four Dollars.
Address either Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., or J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga. mar3 d&wif

Plate Glass Agency.
OFFICE DEPAUW'S
American Plate Glass Works,
NEW ALBANY, IND., November 19, 1880.
MESSRS. DUCK & CO., Atlanta, Ga.;
Dear Sirs—Parties in your city are very desirous of having the Exclusive Agency of Plate Glass in your city. We prefer to have you handle it if you will take hold of it and push it.
What say you?
If you will accept the Agency, will sell no one else in your city but yourselves.
Yours, truly,
N. T. DEPAUW, Cashier.
We have accepted above and will add that in another letter we have received assurances that such prices will be given as will control this market. CONTRACTORS and others please call on us.
DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad Street.

Wall and Ceiling Papers
We have added to our stock one of the most beautiful, chaste and elegant selections of above goods ever offered to the public. All of the
LATEST PATTERNS,
including Frescoes, French Velvets, and all of the most elegant goods, as well as a full assortment of the Common Papers. Don't fail to see our stock before you purchase.
DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad street.

Georgia Yellow Ochre.
We control the product of the Georgia Ochre Works for the Southern States. It is ground much finer and is a brighter color than Rochelle Ochre. Prices equal to any other market in the U. S. Send for Sample and Price.
DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad street.

OILS
We are headquarters for Lubricating Oils, as we receive them direct from producers on consignment, with orders to sell at best price we can get. We will ship in car lots from point of production, where freight is an object. Our Special Agency for these goods consists of West Virginia or Black Oil, Parafine, Golden Machine and Spindle Oil. We also deal in all kinds of Oils.
DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad street.
jan20—d3m thur sat tues

LAW CARDS.

SEABORN WRIGHT. | MAX MEYERHARDT.
WRIGHT & MEYERHARDT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ROME GEORGIA.
Collections a Specialty. feb25—dtf

HUGH N. STARNES. | VAL. W. STARNES.
STARNES & STARNES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
805 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.
614 feb27—d1m

W. M. BRAY. J. A. GRAY
BRAY & GRAY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
21½ Marietta street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
jan27—d3m

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Centennial Building.
No. 3½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
241 june13—d12m

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EATONTON, GA.
Collections will receive prompt attention.
610 oct23—d6m

S. G. McLENDON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 513 july29,'80—d1y

D. W. ROUNTREE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
QUITMAN, BROOKS COUNTY, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Southern Circuit and in Madison and Jefferson County, Florida. 96 aug5, 1880—d1y

J. G. ZACHRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov24, 1880—d9m

H. H. CARLTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. oct17—d6m

HENRY JACKSON. J. H. LUMPKIN
Reporter of Supreme Court.
JACKSON & LUMPKIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the United States and State Courts. Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court. 522 apr25—d1y

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES
J. B. ESTES & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the supreme court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. nov22—dtf

DR. CH. R. UPSON,
Offices: 66 and 68, WHITEHALL STREET
The Medical and Surgical Diseases of the
Nose, Ear, Throat and Lungs.
Patients who prefer it may, when the nature of their case will allow, arrange for treatment at their homes. 328 mar13—d1y

DR. ED. J. CAMP,
Junction of East Fair and Whitehall streets.
Special Pneumonia and Typhoid Fevers experience of fifteen years without the loss of a case.
520 jan23—d3m

CHAS. L. WILSON, M.D | CHAS. A. WILSON, M.D
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Office: No. 32 E. Alabama st. Residence Dr. C. L. Wilson, No. 133 N. Collins st.; Dr. C. A. Wilson, No. 67 Ellis st. jan21 d1y

DENTISTS.
DRS. J. P. & W. R. HOLMES,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Publishers of the Dental Luminary. Proprietors of the Macon Dental Depot. Dealers in ALL KINDS of Dental Goods. jan11—dtf

S. A. McCOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Is located in Edgewood and offers his services to the public. 121 mar6—d1m

DRS. BROCKETT & HARRIS
DENTAL SURGEONS.
OFFICE:
Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
nov23—dtf

DR. W. HART CAMERON, DENTIST.
Room No. 2 Old Library Building, corner Marietta and Forsyth Streets.
jan23—d3m

DR. D. O. C. HEERY,
Office at Messrs. LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR'S.
Diseases of the Rectum and Genito-Urinary Organs and Syphilis a specialty.
nov49—dtf

DR. L. S. RANFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office: 26 Alabama street; Residence: 126 Washington street.
dec25—d6m ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A. P. TRIPOD,
Sign, Fresco and House Painter.
21 MARIETTA STREET,
ATLANTA..........GEORGIA.
543 mar28—dtf

PARKINS & BRUCE,
Architects and Superintendents,
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Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawings furnished for Buildings of any description. After sixteen years experience will refer to our work throughout the South. feb6—dtf

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY ATLANTA.
Has a reputation unequalled in the South for furnishing a complete musical education at mere nominal rates, combined with rare collateral advantages. For circulars address
E. A. SCHULTZE,
nov7—d1y Musical Director

W. SCOTT WEST,
ARCHITECT,
132 Broadway New York,
IS PREPARED TO FURNISH DESIGNS, Plans and Specifications for buildings of every description. Orders from all parts of the United States promptly attended to, with moderate charges. 416 feb20 d1y—sun, wedr

JOHN D. POPE,
(Formerly Judge Atlanta Circuit.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
100 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
mar11 d1m

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
MRS. J. W. BALLARD, PRINCIPAL.
The exercises of this Institute will be resumed Monday, September 6th, 1880. French is taught practically in every department without extra charge. Music—Vocal and Instrumental—under the skillful management of Prof. Alfredo Barili, is taught as an art and on the plan of the Musical Conservatories of Europe. For Circulars apply to Principal. aug5—dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., November 5th, 1880.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 7th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta... 7 15 a m	Lv'e Augusta... 9 35 a m
Ar. Athens..... 3 30 p m	" Macon...... 7 00 a m
" Washig'n 2 10 p m	" Milled'v'e 8 58 a m
" Camak... 1 26 p m	" Camak..... 11 33 a m
" Milled've 4 45 p m	" Washig'n 10 45 a m
Ar. Macon...... 6 30 p m	" Athens..... 9 15 a m
" Augusta. 3 47 p m	Ar. Atlanta..... 5 45 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta.....5 00 p m	Lv'e Covington. 6 00 a m
Ar. Covington..7 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta.... 8 00 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily, except Sundays.]

L'e Atlanta 12:00 noon	L've Decatur.. 1:30 p. m.
A'e Decatur 12:25 p. m.	A ve Atlanta 1:55 p. m.

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta.....8 45 p m	Lv'e Augusta.....5 30 p m
Ar. Athens.......5 30 p m	Lv'e Athens......6 00 p m
Ar. Augusta.....7 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta......6 45 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to Washington.

Only one change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent